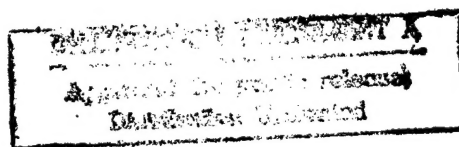


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1 October 1982



USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1314

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INTERNATIONAL

RECENT BOOKS ON U.S. TERRORIST, PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES SURVEYED

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 14, Jul 82 pp 48-49

[Review article by V. Kassis: "Business in Slander"]

[Text] Recently in our country quite a few books have come out in, which, based on abundant factual material, certain aspects of contemporary bourgeois society are revealed; subjected to well-argued criticism are the lies and slander of ideological strategists aimed at the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

Great interest has been evoked among readers by the book entitled "Mezhdunarodnyy terrorizm i TsRU" [International Terrorism and the CIA] by B. Svetov and O. Tarin ("Progress" Publishing House). At the very beginning of the Reagan administration the following words were proclaimed from the lips of the then-secretary of state, A. Haig: "Today all free countries are alarmed by the explosion of international terrorism and illegal interventions and wars being conducted by groups which the Soviet Union calls national-liberation movements." In essence, this utterance formulated the new propagandistic doctrine of the administration which had just come to power in Washington. How should it be interpreted? Here's how: the Reagan administration considers that the fighters against the dictatorial regimes in Central America, patriots who are advocating civil rights in Northern Ireland, and the fearless fighters of the Palestinian Resistance Movement are all together in a single bunch and comprise "international terrorists." Behind them, moreover, Washington sees the constant presence of the "Kremlin's insidious hand."

Open up any bourgeois newspaper or journal today, and you will certainly find enormous headlines about the "Soviet military threat," headlines designed to fill the ordinary citizen with horror. Perhaps this attempt to transfer everything from a sick head to a healthy one pursues a dual purpose: on the one hand, to distract the attention of world public opinion from the arms race which the United States and the countries of the NATO bloc have whipped up and, on the other hand, to distract it from the covert and downright terroristic operations in various corners of our planet which are being conducted by the special services of the Western countries, and especially by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. In their foreword to the above-mentioned book the authors note that the purpose of their work consists of exposing the shameful farce of Washington, to demonstrate in documents and facts "how the juridical foundation for the CIA's international crimes was created, how professional murderers are trained, and who works out the 'scenarios' of the terroristic acts."

The abundance of factual material razes to the ground stone by stone Washington's newly manifested doctrine.

An important thrust in the criticism of the ideology and morality of present-day capitalism is the exposure of the pseudo-arguments of the opponents of detente, the invalid assertions of militaristic propaganda about the inevitability of wars, the malicious conception of war as a "moral benefit," and about human rights in our country. On this level, in our opinion, mention should be made of Petr Alekseyev's work entitled "Ob istine i dymnom shleyfe" [Of Truth and the Smoke Screen], published by the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" Publishing House in 1981. The author emphasizes the following: "to assert that a person has no rights in our country--that is really blasphemy! The very emergence of the new social system brought about a striving to realize the fundamental right of a person--the right to a worthy life, without exploitation or being demeaned. In our society all the conditions for a multi-faceted development of the individual personality have been created." In order to somehow justify the West's military preparations, bourgeois ideologists are attempting to sow in the minds of the public doubts concerning the possibility of consolidating the process of detente; they are also stepping up their attacks on the social structure and peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Having created the clumsy myth about the "Soviet military threat," the Western mass information media call upon the NATO governments to conduct a "tough policy" with regard to the Soviet Union.

The exposure of this myth has been clearly reflected in the above-mentioned book. Its author headed up the delegation of the USSR Writers' Union at the first constituent congress of Afghan journalists. This business trip is the subject of the book's concluding chapter--"Afghanistan's New Path Is the Path of Its People." In this sketch he talks with great warmth about our very close neighbor--Afghanistan.

On the level of exposing Washington's campaign "in defense of human rights" we should also mention the book by the journalist, V. Bol'shakov, "Biznes na pravakh cheloveka" [Business in Human Rights] ("Mysl'" Publishing House). Let's open it up, for example, to Chapter 3. Here we read the following: "Shortly after Washington began the concrete implementation of Operation 'Human Rights' the editors of TIME magazine published a letter from one of its readers, who inquired as follows: 'Why do we blather a great deal about human rights everywhere it suits us except in the United States itself? Are we not like that Biblical hero who saw a mote in his neighbor's eye but did not notice the beam in his own?'" And so, the real fault lay not in the beam but in his eye! It bears recalling that the United States to this very day has not ratified most of the UN conventions on human rights!

In the chapter entitled "Political Genocide" we read: "When Columbus discovered America, the territory of the present-day United States contained some 12 million Indians. Now there are less than a million of them." This is an irrefutable fact! In an afterword the author emphasizes the following point: "Study of the 'free world' teaches us a great deal. In the first place, that there is an enormous distance between the 'freedoms' which they proclaim and the actual reality." V. Bol'shakov notes that although the world of capital "will not itself escape falling into the graveyard of history, it is dangerous for the very future of mankind."

Yes, capitalism is dangerous as a whole, and the separate institutions of which it consists are also dangerous. Just take, for example, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which we have already mentioned. The professor and publicist N. N. Yakovlev, who has been studying the problems of America for a long time, has published a modest-sized but extremely substantial booklet entitled "TsRU--orudiye psikhologicheskoy voyny" /The CIA as a Weapon of Psychological Warfare/ ("Pedagogika" Publishing House). And what exactly is psychological warfare? This is not a chance or idle question with which the author prefaces his book and provides a precise answer for it. This very concept was born at the beginning of World War II. Now all subversive work in general has become an inextricable part of the state policy of the capitalist powers and, above all, that of the United States. Its arsenal is enormous and diverse in form. As regards the CIA, it performs a vanguard role in psychological warfare. The author narrates in detail how the department of "cloak and dagger" was born, with what operations the CIA has literally shaken the world (assassinations, provocations, acts of violence), at what the activity of this organization is primarily aimed, etc. The book provides a complete picture of this U.S. "weapon of psychological warfare."

At the end of last year the "Izvestiya" Publishing House issued a collection of pieces by a number of authors, entitled "Kleyemo beschestiya" /Brand of Dishonor/. These essays are devoted to exposing the seamy sides of life in present-day bourgeois society, its profound moral degradation. In their foreword the authors cite the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev: "Never in recent decades has there been such an obvious crisis of bourgeois democracy, a progressive internal disintegration of the capitalist state political machinery. Added to this is a political and moral crisis. Contemporary capitalist society with its predatory law of money-grubbing and indifference to the fate of human beings is repelling people more and more, particularly young people; it reveals its inability to meet the demands of progress."

The first half of this collection is devoted to the problem of the capitalist society's moral and spiritual decay: lies, deceit, frauds, and forgeries--all this permeates the world of capital today in a muddystream. For this part the authors of the book have drawn upon examples taken directly from the daily life which they observed while on trips abroad. The second part of the collection is entitled "The Black Gang." Revealed here, based on concrete, factual material, is the activity of the "court mechanisms" of the capitalist countries, such as the mouthpieces of the U.S. CIA, Radio "Liberty" and Radio "Free Europe," or the toady of that same CIA--the "People's Labor Union."

I would like to mention the timely book by Professor N. M. Keyzerov, entitled "Ideologicheskiye diversii" /Ideological Diversions/ ("Mysl'" Publishing House). In the light of the decisions made by recent CPSU congresses, this work analyzes new phenomena connected with the exacerbation of the ideological confrontation in the international arena. The main attention is devoted to exposing the class tendency, functions, and methods of present-day imperialism's ideological diversions, along with a criticism of their theoretical foundations. Shown here are the anti-popular, anti-human essence of imperialism, the subversive nature of its foreign-policy propaganda, and its criminal interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. This book also contains the abundant experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties in exposing imperialism's ideological diversions.

As is known, public opinion is created and expressed, to a considerable extent, via the mass information media and propaganda in the course of the ever-expanding ideological struggle. During recent years there has been a growth in the volume and an increase in the intensity of international exchange of information. This is explained by a number of objective factors, including the deepening of the world revolutionary process and the general activation of mankind's socio-political and cultural life. A powerful influence on the development of this trend has been exerted by the successes of the policy of peaceful co-existence and detente, which have created the conditions for the growth of cooperation and mutual understanding among peoples, including information links. The book "Massovaya informatsiya i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya" [Mass Information and International Relations] ("Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya" Publishing House) by Professor Yu. B. Kashlev reveals the small and large "springs" of activity of the bourgeois mass information media; it provides an opportunity for the reader to become acquainted with the complex world of this service, to gain an idea about the evolution of communications media, beginning from the ancient pictograms and extending to the present-day "communications explosion," as well as to glance at what tomorrow may bring.

This book contains a section which provides an analysis of the role and place of information in the over-all complex of international relations and the ideological struggle. A separate chapter is devoted to the mechanism of imperialism's anti-communist propaganda, including the inter-action between the bourgeois state and private-monopoly capital in the ideological-political struggle against the forces of socialism and progress. The author analyzes "information imperialism," its manifestations and moving forces, the positions of the developing countries with regard to this phenomenon of our times; he also reveals the theory and practice of Soviet foreign-policy information and propaganda.

In 1981 Politizdat published a monograph by Professor G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, entitled "Gryadushchiy miroponyadok" [The Coming World Order]. With its broad view, this work encompasses the entire complex and extremely contradictory picture of the contemporary world in its dynamism. In my opinion, one of the principal factors characterizing this book is the fact that the author avoids commonly known truths. He examines such important problems of the ideological struggle as revolution and reform, liberty and equality. A further merit of the work lies in the fact that it is written in a lively, accessible language. This makes the book understandable for any reader.

Under present-day conditions, when the ideological confrontation between the two systems--socialism and capitalism--are becoming more active, and imperialist propaganda as well as ideological diversions are becoming more refined, special importance is assumed by a high degree of political vigilance, along with active and convincing propaganda activity by Communists and all warriors on the ideological front. They must give a decisive rebuff to any kind of political diversions. The books reviewed here provide aid in this matter.

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INTERNATIONAL

MERCHANT MARINE OFFICIAL HITS U.S. PROTECTIONIST MEASURES ON SHIPPING

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by V. Dyrchenko, chief of the Latvian Maritime Steamship Agency and Chairman of the Association of Soviet Ship Owners: "The Ocean Must Serve the World."]

[Text] The maritime ships flying the flag of the Soviet Union can today be encountered in the ports of the various countries of the world. Our merchant fleet enjoys a high degree of prestige in world navigation. Many foreign firms are glad to cooperate with them because they long ago became convinced about the striving of our country to develop mutually beneficial and businesslike cooperation on the maritime routes. The Soviet merchant seamen won respect as reliable partners and skilled specialists. We know with what gratitude foreign tourists have spoken of our passenger liners. The work of their crews has achieved a high level of quality. It is gratifying to note that the Latvian seamen are also making a substantial contribution to the rise of the good reputation of the merchant fleet. Our country intends in the future also to strengthen the maritime relations and to develop traditions of good neighbor relations, friendship, and mutual respect on the ocean spaces.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are pursuing a long-term navigational policy aimed at establishing a reliable instrument for maintaining its foreign trade and for equal rights participation in international navigation on a sound commercial basis. Speaking out for freedom of navigation, the Soviet Union is struggling against the monopolization of maritime navigation by some states and their group coalitions. It is fighting for equal rights for all nations on the world ocean.

The 11th session of the UN conference on maritime law, which was concluded in April of the current year, prepared the final text of a convention of maritime law, including a comprehensive definition of the principle of freedom of navigation and the use of the ocean as the "property of all mankind." It also emphasized that a progressive realistic fulfillment of the provisions of the new convention, which is slated to go into effect in the 1982-1983 period, will depend on the unity of the actions and efforts of all the states and their desire to establish the use of the world ocean in the role of a world waterway.

Unfortunately, in recent years the chief maritime trade routes have become a place for deployment of the military strategic potential of the western countries and the threat to the freedom of navigation has grown considerably greater.

It is true that the mass propaganda media of the West, particularly the United States, have their own ways of interpreting freedom of maritime trade. To them it is freedom of competition and giving to their own maritime monopolies and the leading ship owners preference over the fleets of the developing countries in respect to the world's tonnage. They have also turned the attention of the public to the myth of the alleged growing "Soviet maritime threat" in the world ocean. But since it is the naval forces (VMS) of the United States and the NATO countries which patrol the most important world trade routes and not the VMS of the Warsaw-pact countries, they have chosen as the object of their attacks our commercial, fishing, production training, and scientific research vessels.

Falsifying the facts and representing the world activity of the Soviet merchant fleet as "creeping Soviet expansion," the authors of these assertions are gradually preparing the soil for the adoption of new protectionist commercial navigation measures which in essence represent a departure from the principles of free maritime trade.

The whipping up of the myth of a "Soviet maritime threat" is usually tied in with Washington's recurrent political campaign to apply various kinds of boycotts and sanctions against the socialist countries. This is what was done in connection with the events in Afghanistan and the declaration of martial law in Poland. However, the real nature of the protectionist measures and sanctions, which are a characteristic feature of the navigational policy of the western countries, is revealed in the next historical excursion in the time preceding these events.

From the beginning of the 1970's there were introduced in the American Congress one after the other bills aimed at reserving the freight for the shipowners of the United States and granting to the line operators stipulations which would infringe upon the interests of all the shipowners working in the United States. These actions engendered a storm of dissatisfaction in Washington's West European allies. The White House therefore apparently decided to opt for a general platform which would allow the western countries to negotiate the most crucial of the main problems of international navigation. This platform became an anti-Sovietism which daily spouts the myth of a "Soviet maritime threat."

The adoption in the last 3 years in the United States and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development of several discriminatory laws and decisions in respect to the Soviet merchant fleet, the establishment of a world-wide espionage net to check on this fleet, the limitation of commercial credits--this is by no means a complete list of the actions which are in direct contradiction to the spirit of the new international convention on maritime law.

In the West special attacks are directed to the Soviet fleet's participation in shipments between the ports of third-party countries, shipments which are not related to our foreign trade or which belong to the category of so-called "cross-trade." But they constitute altogether only one percent of the world's shipments in this category and not more than 14 percent of the total volume of the Soviet fleet's international shipments. More than 85 percent of our shipments involve foreign trade goods and cabotage. Hence the conclusion that the work of the Soviet fleet is based primarily on its own goods and it cannot therefore be a threat to anyone. "So that we do not know," said L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, "whose interests are served by this policy of cowboy surprise attacks on international trade and normal economic relations."

We cannot for long refrain from any reply to the discrimination against our merchant fleet although our navigational policy is not inherently one of "settling accounts." But the unseemly stance of the United States has forced us to reexamine the answering actions in the matter of the freight tonnage of foreign shipowners when there is deliberate discrimination against the ships of the Soviet fleet. The pertinent USSR foreign trade and economic organizations would prefer to do business with reliable partners both in trade and in navigation. Boycotts, sanctions and calls for a general "crusade" against the fleets of the socialist countries go counter to the statute on the world ocean as the "property of all mankind."

The deterioration of the international political situation, the growing threat to world navigation posed by the bellicose NATO circles and the intensification of the protectionist trends are compelling the members of the Association of Soviet Ship Owners to declare in decisive fashion that the ocean must serve the world and must remain, in the words of K. Marx, a common open road for all nations.

7962

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. POSTPONEMENT OF MARSHALL ISLANDS VOTE ON FUTURE STATUS DEPLORED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Oleg Skalkin: "Why the Referendum Was Called Off"]

[Text] News has reached us of the collapse in Honolulu of negotiations between the United States and the Marshall Islands over the political status of this territory, which is included within Micronesia, a UN Trust Territory under U.S. administration. The Washington team at the negotiations, headed by President Reagan's personal representative, F. Zeder [?], taking advantage of its rights as a "guardian," called off the referendum which had been scheduled for 17 August on the question of the country's future status.

The Marshall Islands consist of an archipelago of 29 atolls with a population of 33,000 persons. It was proclaimed that this part of Micronesia "has found an independent political status," and in this capacity has entered into a "free association" with the United States. Moreover, it was understood that the country would retain its independence in foreign and domestic policy, having granted to the United States the right to ensure its security in the military sphere for a period of 50 years.

In the plebiscite which was called off by the United States, the local authorities of the Marshall Islands, while putting up for approval the agreement on "free association," retained as an alternative for the population the possibility of declaring full independence. Such "liberties" obviously did not suit the United States. There could have been questions about the Pentagon's use of Kwajalein--one of the archipelago's largest atolls. As the newspaper SYDNEY MORNING HERALD wrote, "the traditional leaders and other inhabitants of the islands were not in agreement with those stipulations in the treaty which provide that the United States uses Kwajalein as a missile testing grounds for another 50 years."

After the collapse of the negotiations in Honolulu, Anton Debray, the secretary for foreign affairs of the Marshall Islands, who took part in these talks, declared as follows: "it turns out that we can choose only between various forms of colonial authority and nothing more." It is precisely such a development of events in Micronesia which the United States is striving to thrust upon the UN, in whose name it obtained a mandate to administer the Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall Islands after World War II.

This story on the plebiscite in the Marshall Islands is far from the only example of crude and arbitrary practices on the part of the American ruling circles with regard to Micronesia. The results of a plebiscite on a constitution in the Republic of Palau have been annulled thrice by the United States because of the fact that it contained a strict prohibition against any operations with nuclear weapons on the islands.

By linking the fate of Micronesia with the strategic plans of its military department, the United States is ignoring its own international obligations, the UN Charter, and the UN Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. Their neo-colonialist practice has evoked profound indignation and protests among the freedom-loving people of the planet.

2384

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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET YIDDISH-LANGUAGE JOURNAL HAS SPECIAL ISSUE ON PALESTINIANS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Review by I. Braginskiy, honored scientist and corresponding member of the Tajik Academy of Sciences: "The Voice of Protest, the Voice of Solidarity. On the May Issue of the Journal SOVETISH GEYMLAND"]

[Text] As a constant reader of the Yiddish-language organ of the USSR Union of Writers Sovetish Geymland I must, in particular, note the high level of the journalism section in the journal. It brings to its readers in vivid and intelligible form the ideals of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The May issue devoted a considerable part of this section to the just struggle of the Arab peoples of Palestine. This question was covered in a special section entitled "Palestine Arab Writers as Guests of SOVETISH GEYMLAND." In essence also carried material throwing light on the policy of the Soviet state on the national question. The editorial commentary states: "In order to assess properly the historical significance of the rights afforded Soviet Jews it suffices to apply the circumstances dealt with in this section to the soil of Israeli reality. If this kind of point were introduced into the legislation of this capitalist country controlled on the Zionist model, the Jewish and Arab citizens living in Israel would be afforded the same rights and living conditions, in particular the same rights in labor, including equal pay, and freedom of movement on the territory of their own country would be insured for the Palestine Arabs." But this is not so in the state of Israel, and the journal raises its voice against this.

The issue carries artistic works by Arab Palestine writers, lovingly translated by Jewish poets, articles by Arab and Soviet authors (including a concluding article by the journal's chief editor A. Vergelis), revealing the truth about the just struggle of the Palestine Arabs and the criminal, racist policy of the ruling clique in Israel.

In the editorial introduction for the section it states: "The editor invited contemporary Arab Palestine literature for the pages of SOVETISH GEYMLAND, trying through this to express a sense of international solidarity with the heroic fighters for the legitimate rights of the fraternal Arab people of Palestine. We hope that our readers in the Soviet Union and other countries of the world, including the state of Israel, will assess the translation by Soviet Jewish writers into Yiddish of the works of struggling Palestine literature as a contribution to this just struggle meeting the interests of all the peoples of the world" In Israel itself,

in our time the numbers of people are growing who have rid themselves of the noxiousness of chauvinist and false Zionist propaganda and who are coming to a recognition of the correctness of the Israeli Communist Party's position, which expresses the real interests of the country's workers, Arab or Jew alike, and the ideas developed in the journal SOVETISH GEYMLAND. In the concluding article in the section "The Healthy Thought Prompts," the fact is cited of the publication in Israel of a literary anthology of Arab and Jewish writers called "Our World," in which are published verse by schoolchildren of both peoples: in one of the poems a 10-year-old Israeli Jewish girl writes touchingly that "peace will come and she, having taken the hand of the young Arab boy Mohamed, will walk about, happy and joyful, and stroll and sing songs together."

The journal published the exposure of Israel's reactionary ruling circles in May, and in June Tel Aviv's villainous attack on Lebanon took place against the peaceful population--an attack organized in collusion with the U.S. administration. It must be thought that the journal will return to this subject. Before the Zionist bosses hypocritically deny their racism against the Arab popular masses. Now, when engaged in direct genocide and organizing concentration camps along the Hitler style, and killing peaceful inhabitants--women and children--and committing unprecedented crimes which cannot be read about without a shudder, the Begin government has shown its true face. It has now become obvious that this act of war has nothing in common with the interests of the Israeli people but is being perpetrated in the interests of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli monopoly bourgeoisie, in the interests of insuring U.S. hegemony in the Near East.

We recall that when in the last century the anti-Semitic "Dreyfus case" took place in France, the great French writer Emile Zola, seeing that this was bringing shame to his motherland announced his "J'accuse," sending an angry letter to the president of the republic. Tel Aviv's crimes are bringing shame to the Jews, and each Soviet Jew and each honorable person of Jewish nationality abroad cannot ignore Tel Aviv's fascist actions in Lebanon, but should dissociate himself and say "I can no longer remain silent," and raise his voice in protest against the Zionist bosses who are committing genocide against Arab workers and who are in fact the bitterest enemies of the Jewish workers.

The journal SOVETISH GEYMLAND, expressing the mood of Soviet Jewish society, holds up to shame the Begins and the Sharons and unmask their crimes, and it speaks out against the continuation of fascist crimes in Lebanon and in favor of a peaceful settlement and the establishment of friendship between the peoples of the Near East and of the granting to the Palestine people the right to independent statehood.

9642

CSO: 1800/1156

INTERNATIONAL

PRC EXPANSIONISM HAS ROOTS IN PREREVOLUTIONARY CHINESE HISTORY

Moscow NASH SOVREMENNIK in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 167-169

[Article, published under the heading "Abroad," by Al'bertas Laurinchyukas: "The Earth's Wounds and the Grandeur of Man: Report From the Vietnam-Chinese Border"]

[Excerpt] The history of the Chinese and Vietnamese as neighbors goes back thousands of years. The Chinese claim that the Vietnamese are nothing other than a part of their nation and that the land of the Vietnamese is a continuation of China goes back just as many years. There cannot be an eternal lie in the world, just as there cannot be eternal fortresses. Time demolishes both stone pyramids and the Great Wall of China. The latter is being demolished not only by omnipotent time but also by the peasants, who are carting the rocks away to use in building their own houses.

The Chinese invaded Vietnam not only on tanks; they marched on foot, stretched out in long lines, to the accompaniment of trumpets, drums, and shouts: "We are many -- we shall triumph!" Some time later they were fleeing in the other direction, dragging along stolen booty and coffins containing the bodies of accomplices in their foul deed.

A very long time ago a powerful and cruel foe attacked the Vietnamese land. A youth, realizing the mortal danger, borrowed a sword from turtles living in a crystal-clear lake and defeated the enemy with its aid. After victory he returned the sword to the turtles. Since that time people have called this lake the Lake of the Returned Sword. It is located in downtown Hanoi, and every morning I strolled along its shores.

Turtles are the symbol of a long and happy life, and therefore a sword borrowed from them protected people from death. On 17 February 1979 an army of Chinese invaded the soil of Vietnam. This armed juggernaut advanced like a tidal wave -- flattening everything in its path, like a cloud of locusts -- destroying everything. The Chinese army which invaded Vietnam was larger than the French, Japanese, and U.S. armies. The offensive was launched on a front extending 1436 kilometers. The Chinese were unable to form a wider front -- that is the length of the Vietnam-Chinese border. This time the Vietnamese did not need to borrow a sword from the turtles. They stopped the enemy with their own weapons and their own breast.

Maoism in China did not spring up from nowhere. It is a mixture of carryovers from feudalism, petit-bourgeois ideas, the theses of Confucius, and vulgar Marxism.

Confucius taught that a name in life should correspond to the essence of things. If you are called a servant, then you are a servant, and if you are called a lord, you are a lord. He who is born a baker is obliged to bake bread, and he who is born a shoemaker must make shoes. If a shoemaker does not know how to make shoes, however, and a sovereign does not know how to govern, they can be replaced. If they themselves do not want this, others must do it. Confucius called this teaching "zheng ming" (correction of names). Subsequently Chinese emperors grasped the essence of this teaching, which was detrimental to them, and rejected its concluding portion. "Zheng ming" became the assistant of emperors.

In the year 214 BC soldiers of China's first emperor, Qin Shihuang, attacked the Vietnamese kingdom of Aulac and laid it waste. The aggressors were carrying out their "historic mission" -- they were spreading Chinese civilization in the world and were increasing the territory of the "Middle Kingdom" at the expense of "inferior" neighbors.

In ancient times Chinese sages claimed that the Earth was square. The Earth was covered by a round heaven. Since the square was larger than the celestial circle, its edges were not covered. There reigned eternal heat or cold, sandy deserts or waters stretched there, while celestial bodies hung motionless on the firmament. Closer to the center everything is more beautiful, better, and more perfect. Highly developed, intelligent people live at the center of the square, and at the edges -- "four kinds of barbarians." In the middle of the square, under the round firmament, the sages claimed, live the Chinese, and therefore they called their country Zhongguo -- "Middle Kingdom." The official name of the People's Republic of China -- Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo -- begins with the character "zhong," which means "middle." The past cannot strike out all questions stated by the present day, but if one does not know the history of yesterday, even more of these questions may arise.

When Europe was engulfed in the murky darkness of the Middle Ages, when the Europeans did not even suspect the existence of the American continent, in the year 939 the Vietnamese, overcoming the Chinese invaders, proclaimed that country's independence. Raids from the north continued unceasingly. Great danger engenders great fortitude. Not far from Hanoi the man-made Dongda Hill still stands. In 1789, when the skies over France were lit up by the flame of revolution, at this site Vietnamese warriors routed a 200,000-man army of the Manchu (Qing) Dynasty emperor.

Where and what kind of hill was built by the Vietnamese after routing a 600,000-man Beijing army in 1979? There is no such hill. The entire liberated and regenerating territory is as if a monument to this great victory. It is inimitable, since it is not built of earth but forged from the sufferings and heroism of the people. The aggressors demolished four towns, 320 villages, 735 schools, 428 hospitals, and thousands of dwellings. The rebuilding of all these is now near completion.

One need not climb to the top of high Dongda Hill in order to see affixed on the pillar of history Beijing's aggressive actions perpetrated against its neighbors in recent years. In 1959 the Chinese seized 130,000 square kilometers of Indian territory. In 1962 they invaded Indian soil in the Himalayas on a wide front and advanced up to 100 kilometers southward. In 1969 Beijing soldiers attacked Soviet border troop positions on Damanskiy Island and in Kazakhstan. In 1974 they seized the Paracel Islands, which belonged to Vietnam. In 1975, 1976, and 1978 forces inspired by Beijing and soldiers trained by the Chinese raged in Northern Burma. Finally, in 1979 the Chinese invaded Vietnam and Laos, and in 1980 began sending bandit gangs into Afghanistan.

A warm wind blew from the direction of Chinese-occupied Hill 16, bending the blades of grass and tree boughs. I recalled words of Confucius: "The virtue of the nobleman is the wind, and the virtue of the common man is the grass. The wind invariably bends down the grass." Today Beijing's leaders want to turn all their neighbors into grass.

In 1958 Mao Zedong stated: "We must conquer the world.... We shall create a mighty state." He advanced the slogan: "The wind from the East overcomes the wind from the West." This slogan is not distinguished by originality. In the fourth century BC Mencius, one of the followers of the teachings of Confucius, wrote that the peoples of the world await their liberation by the Chinese, "as rain during a great drought." He claimed that China alone could bring happiness to all the inhabitants of our planet.

I saw with my own eyes in Kampuchea, and now in Langson what "happiness" the preachers of this teaching are bringing to peoples.

In 10 or 20 years, following the conduct of reforms, China will become rich and powerful. Then the people will be able to engage in military affairs. And when the army becomes strong, we shall summon England, France, America, and Japan, and we shall hurl back powerful Russia. China will become a hegemonic power as a result of only one battle.

From an economic treatise by Chinese bourgeois nationalists
Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao, end of the 19th century

God does not give horns to a cow that likes to butt -- Chinese proverb

At a time when Chinese soldiers at military exercises were shouting and skewering with bayonets dummies bearing the inscription "mei di" (American imperialism), Beijing leaders, while appealing to the Vietnamese to fight "to the very last Vietnamese soldier," at the same time had begun pouring behind their backs new wine into old bottles. They wanted the U.S. Army to remain in Southeast Asia; they needed allies. In 1971, when Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, visited Beijing, Mao Zedong, who laid claim to being the world's most powerful leader, said to him: "If your broom is not very long, do not try to sweep too far." Pham Van Dong replied: "The Vietnamese broom is long enough to liberate Saigon."

The Chinese equivalent of the term "hegemonic leader" is "bawang." It is recorded in a book by Sim Qian entitled "Historical Notes" that Huan Gong first became dominant leader among the princes in the year 679 BC. Conquering the others by sword, he declared himself to be the "Son of Heaven," possessing a mandate to govern everyone else on earth.

Up to the middle of the 19th century a very complicated diplomatic ceremonial prevailed in the palace of the Chinese emperor. It was engendered by the notion that China's emperors are incomparably mightier and wiser than the rulers of other nations. The ambassadors of foreign nations were obliged to take part in the human dignity-demeaning kowtow ceremony, during which it was necessary repeatedly to kneel before the emperor, and sometimes even before the emperor's empty throne, on which lay a tablet bearing his name. The diplomatic etiquette of the Chinese was so complicated that few ambassadors knew when the emperor was speaking to them seriously and when he was mocking them. It was sufficient to alter a single syllable for a compliment voiced by the emperor to turn into an imprecation.

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INTERNATIONAL

GDANSK MAYOR INTERVIEWED ON RETURN TO NORMALCY, YOUTH UNREST

Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Jul 82, p 3

[Interview with Kazimierz Rynkowski, mayor of Gdansk by APN [NOVOSTI News Agency] staff correspondent in Gdansk B. Alekseyev: "We Are Able to Solve Our Problems"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Mayor: The martial law in Poland during these 6 months--

[Answer] Has it helped to normalize life in the country as a whole and specifically in Gdansk? Well, let us go back to the situation in Gdansk before martial law was declared. There was an increase in the number of transgressions, both economic and criminal. In this period chaos and disorganization ensued in practically every area of social life. A simply catastrophic situation developed in the fields which are directly related to the everyday needs of the citizens: in trade, municipal services and public health. The extreme measures taken by the authorities did not produce the expected results because the extremists from the [independent union] Solidarity countered them with a full boycott.

Martial law brought this perilous process to a halt. I make no secret of the fact that it brought to the citizens a number of difficulties and restrictions. But it served as a starting point in the normalization process and enabled us to check the anarchy and licentiousness. The political opposition--I emphasize that it was truly political--lost its influence on the course of events. There evolved the conditions for normal functioning of the legal institutions.

[Question] It is apparent to everyone that the residents of Gdansk quickly gained a feeling of personal security. But there is another aspect of daily living--trade, services and work.

[Answer] Have you seen the lines in the stores? Don't they seem to you shorter? Note that the demand for the regulated goods is now being met in full; many items are still on the shelves and are always on sale.

But now it is summer and we need to recall the situation of several months ago. I believe that the discipline of martial law helped us to survive the severe winter without complications.

Today normal work is in progress in Gdansk, work complicated only by the difficulties which have not been overcome in the matter of providing the people with materials. The slump in production has been checked. And in those sectors which are less dependent on import one can even see an increase in production.

As compared to the same period in 1981, in the first quarter of the current year the level of production reached 205 percent at the Gdansk repair shipyard, 147 percent at the northern shipyard, and 150 percent at the ship equipment factory Tekhvor. Successful work is being done by many factories whose output is going directly to the stores, as for example, the knitted fabrics firm Vzlina.

The stepping up of social and labor disciplines was also immediately reflected in productivity, which has been increasing, albeit slowly.

[Question] We know that there were street disturbances in Gdansk on 30 January and 3 May. Who organized them? The western press talks about repressive measures against the workers. What can you say about this, Comrade Mayor?

[Answer] The end of January and April were periods of especially frantic antisocialist propaganda, inspired by the American administration. It nourished the hope for the population's active resistance to the authorities. They counted particularly on Gdansk, where as you know, the strategy of the Solidarity extremists took shape. They exploited the difficult economic situation which, incidentally, was exacerbated by the anti-Polish economic policy of President Reagan.

[Question] What impact do you think this propaganda had on the people?

[Answer] The impact was on the young people, who, as you know, are more easily incited to rash actions. Besides, the events showed that the street disturbances and excesses were not "spontaneous." They were prepared beforehand. This indicates that there are still operating in the country forces which do not refrain from provocations and which are least of all interested in public calmness and the country's emergence from crisis.

The participants in the disorders were largely young and very young people. Of the 402 persons arrested on 3 March, 61 were youngsters who were at first taken to the children's rooms of the police and then turned over to their parents. Twenty-four persons had never worked at all. Only 279 persons were over 25 years of age.

Unfortunately, it is true that some of the young people who are being subjected to the enemy propaganda of Radio Free Europe and Voice of America have their heads filled with a political jumble. But what do these young people have in common with the workers? The fact that the western press gets

reports about repressions against the workers in Gdansk--not the first falsehood and apparently not the last about Poland.

[Question] You became mayor of Gdansk in January, in a difficult and turbulent time. What problems are at the center of attention of the city administration?

[Answer] We have many problems which require solution. The economic situation is difficult, the assets are few, and we are trying to adapt the budget to the potentialities and requirements of economic reform. And occupying the paramount place in this endeavor is, as you know, the problem of efficiency. For the development of the city infrastructure we were this year allocated 15 billion zloty. The bulk of these funds is being used to complete the work already begun under the measures adopted.

Especially acute is the problem of housing construction. This year we expect to turn over 2,000 apartments for occupancy. In addition, we are encouraging construction with the organization's own manpower and we expect 5,000 more apartments from this source. Broad support is being given to the initiative of the enterprises, as for example the "Lenin Shipyard," where the commission on social problems, in collaboration with the administration, is taking concrete measures to build 2,000 apartments for the enterprise's workers. A large city hospital is being built at accelerated rates.

Well, speaking of the fact that the period is a difficult one, you know what a bitter thing it is when you see foolish young people destroying what their fathers made. The disturbances of 3 May cost the city 10 million. And bear in mind that we are accountable for every zloty.

[Question] Military operational groups are now participating in the affairs of the city. How effective is their intervention in purely "establishment" affairs?

[Answer] The army representatives who are cooperating with us very quickly familiarized themselves with the affairs which are new to them. And if you remember that in Poland people in military uniforms traditionally command respect, then their help in several fields is simply invaluable. They do not put up with any bureaucratism and the residents of the city are glad to turn to them for help in resolving their urgent matters.

[Question] Comrade Mayor, in the West there are many who do not believe that the Poles can resolve their problems by themselves. What do you think about this?

[Answer] The question is pointless and I can answer it with a question: if not us, the Poles, who else will resolve our problems? Nothing will be done for us and no one can do this better than we can. We are already doing this now despite the hatred of the imperialist circles and despite the provocations and hostile attacks which are inspired by the western intelligence centers.

I have not the slightest doubt that we can ourselves solve our problems. But it is also obvious that in resolving the very complex internal problems we rely on getting help. And we get this help from our friends: the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialist concord.

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INTERNATIONAL

SIXTH VOLUME OF WORK ON INTERNATIONAL WORKERS MOVEMENT EDITED BY PONOMAREV

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 31, 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by I. Orlenkov, professor: "The Working Class and the Epoch"]

[Text] The "Mysl'" Publishing House has released the next volume in line (Vol 6) of the fundamental work by Soviet scholars, entitled "Mezhdunarodnoye rabocheye dvizheniye. Voprosy istorii i teorii" [The International Workers Movement: Problems of History and Theory]. Its main editorial commission is headed up by Academician B. N. Ponomarev. This publication has been prepared by the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Volume 6 is devoted to the present-day stage in the history and activity of the international proletariat and its individual detachments. It is entitled "Rabocheye dvizheniye razvitykh kapitalisticheskikh stran posle vtoroy mirovoy voyny (1945--1979)" [The Workers Movement in the Developed Capitalist Countries after World War II (1945--1979)]. This period is marked by class conflicts on a grand scale. The world system of socialism took shape and gained strength, and its steadily growing influence on the course of history became the most important phenomenon of our times.

Based on extensive materials, the authors analyze the developmental problems of the workers and democratic movement in the capitalist countries, they reveal the processes of the spread of the influence of Marxism, the increased role of the working class and its organizations, as well as changes in their strategical and tactical positions under the influence of the political situation. Particular attention is devoted in this volume to an elucidation of the influence of the world socialist system and its policy of peaceful co-existence on the development of the proletarian movement in the bourgeois states.

The first part examines the results of World War II, the rise after it of new international conditions, the problems of development and the prospects for the struggle of the working class, and the actions of the Communist Parties for radical democratic changes.

Subsequently shown are the characteristics of the workers movement under the conditions of the "cold war" during the late 1940's and early 1950's, the experience of the left-wing forces in directing the struggle of the working people of France, Italy, Japan, and other capitalist countries, the intensification of the ideological and organization demarcations in the international workers movement.

"The Working Class of Capitalist Countries under the Conditions of the Growing Strength of World Socialism and the Deepening of the Contradictions of Capitalism" and "The Exacerbation of the General Crisis of Capitalism and the Upsurge of the Workers Movement"--these are the titles of the second and third parts of Volume 6. They have characterized the international situation during the second half of the 1950's, the 1960's, and the 1970's, the social development and economic status of the proletariat, the transition of the workers movement from a defensive stance to an offensive struggle under the conditions of an exacerbation of the social and political contradictions of capitalism, the increased role played by the trade unions in the class struggles of the late 1960's and the 1970's.

Drawing upon specific examples, the authors show the "May events" of 1968 and the struggle for unity among the left-wing forces in France, the demonstrations of the Italian proletariat for democratic changes within the country, the shifts in the workers movement of Great Britain, the characteristics of the proletarian movements in the FRG, the United States, and Japan, the growth of activism among the working class in the smaller capitalist countries of Western Europe, in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. There is interesting material reflecting the important role played by the workers movement in overthrowing the fascist regimes in Portugal, Greece, and Spain.

The concluding, fourth part of Volume 6 is devoted to the study of the political and ideological problems of the workers movement. Elucidated here is the struggle for the unity of the working class's political forces in the interests of peace, democracy, and social progress; a well-argued criticism is provided of the various trends of the revisionist ideology. Especially analyzed are the problems of cooperation between Communists and Socialists in the struggle for detente.

This new volume bears witness to the fact that the three and one-half decades which divide us from the defeat of fascism in World War II became a time of stormy development of the international workers movement, of enormous growth of its influence on the course of the historical process. Having emerged during the last century in a number of capitalist countries, the workers movement has become a mighty socio-political force during the second half of the 20th century.

The growth of the revolutionary struggle, the expansion and enrichment of its experience have led to an increase in the forces of the revolutionary movement, as well as its ideological and political maturity. In conclusion, the authors write that the last decades of our century will, undoubtedly, be marked by new class struggles and by the working class of the capitalist countries gaining new staging areas in the fight for peace, democracy, and socialism.

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INTERNATIONAL

ZAGLADIN BOOK ON MISSION OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY PRAISED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 139-142

[Review by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor N. A. Koval'skiy of book "Istoricheskaya missiya sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva" [Historic Mission of the Socialist Society] by V. V. Zagladin, Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, 158 pages]

[Text] The evolution of the world revolutionary process attests to the continuous growth and strengthening of world socialism, broadening and deepening of class battles in the capitalist countries, and intensification of the national liberation movement. The foundations of domination by the monopolies are crumbling, the ideological-political crisis of the bourgeois society is continuing, and there is a growing aspiration on the part of the worker masses for radical changes, for socialism. All this is causing growing alarm in imperialist circles over the fate of capitalism and an increasingly furious attempt on the part of the class adversary to impede the objective process of social reforms and to deprive fighters for social progress of a socialist future. In conditions of a sharply aggravated ideological struggle, the imperialists and their accomplices are systematically organizing hostile campaigns and are bringing into play, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "an entire system of means aimed at undermining and crumbling the socialist world.... A most important thing for them is to turn people away from socialism."* The principal efforts of the various anticommunist "psychological warfare" organizations in the West are focused on creating in the world community a distorted notion of genuine socialism, on portraying the USSR and the other nations of the socialist community, and the socialist society in the broad meaning of the term, as a society "without a future," which is going through a "crisis," and on demonstrating the "hopelessness" of socialism.

In connection with the propaganda offensive against genuine socialism which has been launched in the West, publication of this new book by Prof V. V. Zagladin assumes important significance. This profound scientific study unquestionably will play a positive role in understanding the features of the contemporary stage of development of socialism and for further elaboration of theory of the socialist society.

* "Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, page 9.

The author focuses principal attention on revealing three basic areas: history of socialist thought and practice, implementation of the historic mission of socialism, and the international aspects of this problem.

The book stresses that the historic mission of socialism as a societal system has two aspects. The first, principal aspect is creation of a qualitatively new, in comparison with all preceding socioeconomic systems, society which develops into a Communist society. "...The main, principal contribution by the working people of the socialist countries to the common cause of all revolutionary forces and the world Communist movement consists precisely in this" (page 24). A second component part of the historical mission of socialism is support to all other detachments of revolutionary forces and development of international proletarian solidarity. It consists "in securing the most favorable international conditions for building a new society, for social progress in general (that is, first and foremost defense of world peace) on the one hand, and in active support of all other revolutionary forces, deepening and development of solidarity with them on the other" (page 108).

Examining the first aspect of implementation of the historic mission of the socialist society -- building socialism and communism -- the author notes that the new societal system gave the working people freedom from exploitation and from all forms of oppression; it freed working people from a feeling of uncertainty about tomorrow and from fear about the future. It ensures economic growth and development by such methods and in such forms which not only fully consider the rights and interests of working people but also provide for active participation by working people in the entire process of societal production; it has created conditions for comprehensive development of the individual and has given democratic rights to each and every person and equality before the law to every citizen without exception. It is essential to bear in mind thereby that the creative process of establishment and development of socialism is taking place in conditions of a fierce ideological struggle, in the center of which are problems of theory and practice of building a new societal system.

V. V. Zagladin's book levels well-reasoned criticism at bourgeois schemes aimed at distorting the policy of the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties of the nations of the socialist community, fantasies about a lack of "requisite effectiveness" of the economic system of socialism, about violation of "human rights," about a "Soviet military threat," etc. Imperialist propaganda, the author notes, pursues two aims. First of all it seeks to cast doubt on whether socialism and its political system are in conformity with the root interests of working people and to suggest that socialism, with all its achievements, fails to give the masses the "necessary level of consumption" which, in the opinion of bourgeois ideologues, should force working people in the capitalist countries to believe the false conclusion "of the inadvisability of the struggle for socialism" and to "become reconciled to the capitalist social order" (page 29). Secondly, bourgeois ideologues are endeavoring "to exert a demoralizing influence on the working people of the socialist countries and to encourage those elements in these countries which are willing (for one reason or another) to fight the new social system. Monopoly capital attaches particular importance to this latter task and is devoting increasing attention to it" (page 30).

The entire content of this monograph exposes the falsifications of bourgeois ideologues, social-reformists and certain persons active in the labor movement, as well as the total groundlessness of slanderous fabrications about the essence of the historic mission of the socialist society.

Socialism has traveled a long and difficult journey -- from the first stage of its history, when it was still for the most part utopian, up to the present stage, which was ushered in by the 1917 October Revolution, when it became reality. Grandiose accomplishments in the national economy during the five-year plans, the victory over Hitlerite fascism in the Great Patriotic War, the building of developed socialism, and steady improvement of the Soviet political system and socialist democracy -- all this is today reality.

Socialism in our country and in the other countries of the socialist community is continuing its development and is taking on new qualitative features in conformity with the general laws and patterns of the historical process and the features characteristic of each country. The stage of development of socialism, which began as a result of the October Revolution -- and this is convincingly shown by the author with numerous facts -- has today not only not run its course to exhaustion, but within its framework socialism is continuing to gain momentum contrary to those who claim that it is entirely a thing of the past, that it no longer possesses for the international worker movement the significance it once had.

A correct understanding of the role of genuine socialism in revolutionary transformation of the world proceeds from the concepts of the historic mission of the socialist society, which the author views as a component part of the historic mission of the worker class in general. Its essence finds expression in that segment of the historical journey of the worker class which encompasses the period from accomplishment of the first major task of the worker movement -- liquidation of capitalism, to accomplishment of its other principal task -- building a Communist society. Consequently there exists between both tasks an inseparable link, which is dictated by objective factors. In practice, as is emphasized in the book, this signifies mutual support and close cohesion of those detachments of the world worker class which are still fighting for socialism and those which are already building or have built socialism. Although some people in the West, including in certain Communist parties, advocate demarcation of the worker movement practically on a bloc principle, relations of mutual support between the worker class and Communists of the socialist countries and the brother parties in the capitalist countries are not of an artificial but of a logical character, objectively reflecting the very class essence of the worker movement and at the same time the international character of the historic mission of the worker class.

The main feature of the society which was created by the October Revolution lies in the fact that in this society everything is subordinated to securement of the greatest possible prosperity of the masses and creation of conditions for comprehensive development of the individual. This thesis is revealed in the book in the example of realization of the historic mission of socialism in the domain of labor, democracy, human rights, etc. The main thing which socialism has given the working man is his liberation from exploitation and

oppression. Having eliminated private ownership to the means of production and exchange, it freed working people from a feeling of uncertainty about tomorrow. It is precisely due to the emancipation of labor under socialism and the awakening of initiative in the worker masses that such achievements in the area of the national economy became possible, achievements which entirely refute the fanciful inventions of the falsifiers claiming the inefficiency of the socialist economy. V. V. Zagladin cites with full substantiation examples from the economic history of the USSR. Predictions by bourgeois ideologists, who claimed that following the victory over fascism in 1945 our country would need at least 20 years to rebuild our economy, proved false. As we know, by 1950 the prewar industrial output level had been surpassed 1.7-fold.

The author refutes the conjectures of those opponents of "collectivism" who attempt to depict the social character of production under socialism as allegedly in conflict with the interests of the individual. As V. V. Zagladin notes, claims of this kind, which are typical of bourgeois philosophers and sociologists, are quite inappropriate when they begin to be advocated by persons belonging to the worker movement. One cannot help but recall in this connection that some of those who today do not miss a single opportunity to accuse the countries of genuine socialism of departure from the socialist ideal were quite recently praising the Maoist "cultural revolution." The leader of the Spanish Communists did just that, for example, when he visited Beijing in 1971, accusing Marxist-Leninists of a "partial, unfair" attitude toward the policies of the leaders of the PRC, who were carrying out a "cultural revolution," which signified a departure from basic socialist principles (pp 71-72).

The external, international aspect of the historic mission of socialism is profoundly elaborated in this book. The author examines this question from the viewpoint that accomplishment by socialism of its main task -- building a new society which gradually transitions to communism -- is most directly and organically linked with its realization of both aspects of its mission in the world arena. Indeed, it is precisely socialism which creates the material and moral political force which gives it a genuine capability to campaign successfully for peace and to offer support to other revolutionary forces.

The materials in this book attest to the groundlessness of claims of a "Soviet threat" and "Soviet hegemonism" advanced by the heralds of imperialism and those Western figures who consider themselves "leftists" but who fail to see the difference in the political line of NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The reader is shown that the foreign policy of socialism is a consistent policy of peace, directed toward prevention of war, toward saving mankind from a catastrophe which truly threatens it and, in the future, at creating conditions for eliminating it from the experience of society.

The theme of the internationalist essence of the Leninist peace policy pursued by the CPSU and the other brother parties of the nations of the socialist community is vividly and persuasively presented. An important feature of

this policy is its constant, close interrelationship with the struggle of the worker masses of the nonsocialist countries.

The socialist foreign policy of peace, détente and peaceful coexistence expands the capabilities of the fighters for freedom, the independence of peoples, and consolidation of the sovereignty of countries which have freed themselves of the colonial yoke. Such a policy contains aggressive imperialist circles and limits their possibilities of exporting counterrevolution and exerting power pressure on peoples which are striving for independence, democracy, and freedom. On the whole the policy of the nations of the socialist community, formulated at congresses of the brother Marxist-Leninist parties and directed toward strengthening peace and preventing war, is a policy which fosters a new advance by the forces of social progress.

V. V. Zagladin's book will unquestionably enjoy success with its readers, not only in this country but abroad as well. Its value lies in its topicality, its polemic sharpness, convincingness and clarity of presentation, which are combined with profound party-mindedness and scientific character in stating important theoretical problems. Also of considerable importance is the fact that, in spite of the complexity of the topic, the book is written in an easily readable and understandable manner. All this will attract the attention of the Soviet reader, our friends, as well as those whom the author exposes or with whom he polemicizes.

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK SAYS NATIONAL-DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONS CAN LEAD TO SOCIALISM

Moscow PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA. REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL. OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA 1. in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 82 pp 20-25

[Review by V. V. Luchkov of book "Natsional'no-Demokraticheskiye Revolyutsii: Nekotoryye voprosy teorii i praktiki" [National-Democratic Revolutions: Certain Questions of Theory and Practice], by A. S. Shin, USSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of Eastern Studies, Moscow: Nauka, 1981, 254 pages]

[Text] The work consists of an introduction, three parts, and a conclusion. In the first section the author considers the essence of the national-democratic revolution, its prerequisites, and its motivating forces, as well as the socio-political conditions for the formation of coalitions of national-democratic forces and the paths for their advent to power.

The author defines national-democratic revolutions as "anti-imperialistic, anti-feudal, antitribal democratic revolutions in the economically poorly developed countries during the modern era, which are carried out by the alliance of the national-democratic forces under the leadership of the revolutionary democrats, in the course of the development of which there is a possibility for the planned creation of the conditions for the gradual transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism or interrupting its development at the initial stages" (p. 12).

National-democratic revolutions, unlike the basic types of social revolutions (for example, bourgeois and socialistic) are revolutions of the transitional type, inasmuch as they establish a national-democratic system that is transitional from the feudal-colonialistic, comprador-bourgeois relations to socialist relations. "By consistently executing national and social tasks that are usually resolved by bourgeois-democratic revolutions, the national-democratic revolutions in a purposeful and planned manner create the conditions for the subsequent transition toward socialism. For this reason the national-democratic revolution, on the basis of its final goals (in the event of their successful realization) can be viewed as the beginning of a socialist revolution" (p. 22).

In this regard a question that is of great interest is the question of the stages in the national-democratic revolutionary process and the period that is transitional toward socialism. The author isolates two basic stages in the national-democratic revolution: the first is the stage of the organized struggle by the national-democratic forces for the liquidation of the antipopular regime, and

the establishment of the revolutionary-democratic authority; the second is the stage of the consolidation and development of the revolutionary-democratic authority and the carrying out of the anti-imperialistic, antifeudal, general democratic reforms (in all spheres of public life), which prepare the conditions for the planned transitions to the socialist reforms. The author places at the basis of his proposed division of the national-democratic revolutionary process into stages the criterion of the qualitative changes in the life of the developing national-democratic society, among which he isolates as very important ones: the creation and effective activity of a guiding center of the national-democratic forces; the carrying out of a revolution in the political sphere (which coincides with the completion of the first stage of the revolution and the beginning of the second); the completion of the process of the democratic reforms that are directed at the transition to socialism.

The revolutionary process in many countries of Asia and Africa indicates the possibility that the national-democratic forces can arise as early as the conditions of dominance of the colonialist relations. These forces form from the radically minded representatives of the working class, the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie, the middle segments (civilian and military intelligentsia, students), which are dissatisfied with the exploiter orders. National-democratic coalitions began to form and to function for the first time within the confines of the national-liberation movements.

In countries where, after the obtaining of independence, the revolutionary-democratic forces came to power, there was a confirmation of what were in principle new sociopolitical conditions "for the development of the national-democratic coalition, in particular for a formalized coalition, which is its highest form" (p. 78). The history of the countries of Asia and Africa provide examples when the forces included in the national-democratic coalition voluntarily merged in the ranks of a single political organization that was guided by the theory of scientific socialism.

In the second part of the work the author considers the paths for the formation and development of revolutionary-democratic organizations and their transformation into parties of scientific socialism in such countries as the MNR [Mongolian People's Republic], NDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen], and Ethiopia.

An example of the creation and development of a revolutionary-democratic party under conditions of backward social relations and that party's subsequent development into a party of the Marxist-Leninist type is Mongolia. The MNRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] at the moment of its creation was a revolutionary-democratic party that was transitional to a Marxist-Leninist party, and that consisted of active elements of the *arat* [shepherd and peasant] class and the progressive circles of employees who had chosen as their ideological platform the theory of scientific socialism. The arising and development of the national working class, and its participation in the country's public and political life under the leadership of the MNRP provided the class-proletarian basis for the development of the democratic stage of revolution into the socialist stage.

Under the leadership of the MNRP, the Mongolian nation under conditions an independently sovereign state carried out the transition to socialism, bypassing

capitalism and proving the possibility that the peoples of other countries in Asia and Africa could also travel along that path.

The experience of the NDRY in the creation of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) -- the vanguard party of the workers -- can be beneficial for those revolutionaries who are confronted by the tasks of unification in the ranks of a single party and the development of methods and forms of the organized study and application of the theory of scientific socialism under similar conditions. The study of the history of the MNRP and the YSP indicates the existence not only of special factors, but also of general trends in the process of their creation and development as parties of scientific socialism. These trends are: the ideological-political consolidation of the revolutionaries on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism; the establishment of close contacts with the CPSU and other communist parties; the teaching of the theory of scientific socialism to the personnel; the dissemination of that theory among the broad masses; the introduction into the activities of the revolutionary vanguard of the principles of democratic centralism; the struggle against petty bourgeois ideologies and various types of deviation; the purification of the ranks in the revolutionary vanguard of those elements that are alien to the revolution; and the acceptance into the party of advanced workers who are devoted to the cause of revolution. These trends also began to be established in Ethiopia in the process of the ideological-political and organizational consolidation of the revolutionary forces on the path of creating the party of scientific socialism.

In the third part of the work the author views the basic trends in the activities of the revolutionary democrats in the political and cultural-ideological spheres during the period of transition toward socialism; the goals and the basic trends in the socioeconomic and foreign policy of the revolutionary-democratic state.

The victory of the national-democratic revolution presents the revolutionary-democratic vanguard of the nation which has come to power with tasks of forming a new political system of society, of achieving the national consolidation and equality of peoples, of developing culture, and of providing the ideological-political education of the members of society. A vitally important task of the revolutionary-democratic forces after their coming to power is the creation of a new state apparatus that is capable of carrying out a program of deep democratic reforms that prepare the conditions for the subsequent transition to socialism.

The reorganization of the state apparatus by the revolutionary democrats proceeds in the direction of reorganizing the old and creating the new in conformity with the needs of the revolutionary reforms. On the one hand, the revolutionary democrats engage in the re-education and use of the old personnel; and, on the other hand, in the existing educational institutions in the country they carry out the training of new personnel for the party-state apparatus. An important role in the mass training of these personnel is played by party schools that have been created in a number of revolutionary states of Asia and Africa. Such schools have been created in the NDRY, Ethiopia, the Congo, Angola, and Mozambique.

In view of the low cultural level of the masses of the people in the Afro-Asian countries the broad participation of the workers in the administration of the

state is impossible. Therefore in the countries of socialist orientation the state administration is carried out by "the thinnest segment of the revolutionary democracy" (p. 174). However, as the cultural and legal status of the masses of the people change and improve, they are gradually involved in the resolution of various questions of a local or state importance. For example, in Ethiopia, in the course of participation in self-government in the outlying areas, the working masses acquire the practical skills needed for administering affairs of state that will be needed in the future, when agencies of representative democracy will be created in the country.

Upon coming to power, the revolutionary democrats encounter tasks of the national consolidation of the country. This is fraught with great difficulties both of an objective and a subjective nature. The objective difficulties are linked with the heavy heritage left by colonialism and feudalism; the subjective, with backward attitudes and customs that have been inherited from the old regime.

One of the important trends in the policy of the ruling revolutionary-democratic organization and state is the activity in guiding the cultural revolution.

"The national-democratic cultural revolution is the process of replacing the colonialistic-neocolonialistic-feudal and bourgeois types of spiritual production by the new revolutionary-democratic type, which, with the successful development of the revolutionary process, can develop into the socialist type of spiritual production" (p. 189).

In the sphere of the socioeconomic policy, upon coming into power the revolutionary democrats carry out changes in society along the following lines: 1) the creation of the state sector and the introduction into it of socialist forms of administration and distribution; 2) the democratic resolution of the agrarian question and the involvement of the peasants in the socialist forms of agricultural use of the land; 3) the introduction of planned principles into the development of the national economy; 4) the use, under state control, of the production capabilities of the local bourgeois elements; 5) the attainment of economic independence from imperialism; and 6) the reinforcement of economic and trade ties with the countries of socialism.

The foreign policy of the revolutionary-democratic states is based upon principles of the solidarity of the workers and peaceful [co]existence. In this respect it approaches the foreign policy of the countries in the socialist community.

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH COMMUNIST FIGURE IN AZERBAIJAN--(AZERINFORM) Anjoy Roya, secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee, who was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, was a guest in Azerbaijan for several days. The guest was received in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, where he had a conversation with Central Committee secretary G. A. Gasanov. [Excerpts] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 2]

FRENCH WRITER IN UZBEKISTAN--[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 10 August 1982 publishes on p 1 an UZTAG report on the visit of French writer Andre Stile to Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent. "On 9 August, Andre Stile was received in the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee."

INDIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION IN AZERBAIJAN--[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 18 August 1982 carries on p 1 a 600-word AZERINFORM report on a 17 August meeting between K. A. Khalilov, Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and members of a delegation of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCS) National Council, which is in the USSR for Soviet-Indian Friendship Month. The article summarizes speeches by Khalilov and Dinesh Goswami, head of the delegation, member of Parliament and member of the ISCS National Council. "R.S. Kaziyeva, Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; I. M. Akhudinov, republic Supreme Soviet Presidium administrator of affairs; Nabi Khazri, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Ngangom Mohendra, member of the Indian delegation and member of Parliament, took part in the meeting."

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NATIONAL

'PARTINAYA ZHIZN'' COMMENTS ON FOOD PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 14, Jul 82 pp 3-8

[Article: "Implementation of the Food Program Is the Primary Duty of Each and Every Soviet Citizen, Each and Every Communist"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the Communist Party, the Soviet people have gone through a number of revolutionary stages in building the world's first socialist state and its economy. Entire generations have been indoctrinated in the campaign to industrialize our country and implementation of the Leninist cooperative plan, as well as fulfillment of five-year plans, which embodied not only economic goals but also unprecedented enthusiasm by the masses, which enthusiastically support the policy of the Leninist Party. The USSR Food Program, adopted at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is also without question such a revolutionary stage in the life of the Soviet society. It is a component part of our party's economic strategy in the period of developed socialism. The 26th CPSU Congress advanced to the forefront the task of improving supply of foodstuffs to the general public. The USSR Food Program up to 1990 was formulated in detail to achieve the stated goal, at the initiative of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was unanimously ratified by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees on specific topic items, submitted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and ratified by the Plenum, have become an organic part of the Food Program: "On Improving Management of Agriculture and Other Branches of the Agroindustrial Complex"; "On Measures to Improve the Economic Mechanism and Strengthen the Economy of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"; "On Further Strengthening Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Managerial Cadres and Specialists, Enhancement of Their Role and Responsibility in Development of Agricultural Production"; "On Measures to Increase Material Incentive for Agricultural Workers to Increase Production and Improve Product Quality"; "On Additional Measures to Keep on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other Agricultural Enterprises Personnel Engaged in Livestock Raising"; and "On Measures for Further Improvement of Housing, Utilities-Services and Sociocultural Living Conditions for the Rural Population."

The well-reasoned report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Central Committee Plenum is permeated by a spirit of innovativeness, concern for people, and

creation of favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the individual. The report constitutes a major contribution toward scientific communism, toward Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question, and toward practical implementation of the Food Program.

Our party and people greeted with enthusiasm the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. They see in them the strength and firmness of the Soviet societal system and the ability of the socialist state to accomplish the most complex economic tasks. The USSR Food Program has evoked an enthusiastic response by our friends. It is correctly appraised as one of the most important factors in strengthening the economy of the entire socialist community. The practicability and grandeur of the Food Program is also acknowledged by progressives in the capitalist countries. It is only the reactionary bourgeois press which presents in a distorted form CPSU economic policy in the area of agriculture and is attempting to convince its readers that the USSR Food Program attests to the failure of previous Soviet plans in the area of agricultural production growth.

Such assertions have nothing in common with the true state of affairs. Formulation of the Food Program, which is grandiose in scale, has become possible precisely because by their entire preceding activities the party and people have created a solid foundation for agriculture to reach those performance levels specified by the Plenum for the period up to 1990. Consistently implementing the agrarian policy formulated at the historic March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and further developed at subsequent plenums and at the 24th-26th CPSU congresses, the party has done an immense job of boosting agricultural production. The material-technological foundation of the agroindustrial complex has become greatly strengthened, supply of agricultural chemicals and land reclamation have advanced at an accelerated pace, interfarm and agroindustrial enterprises and associations have been organized, agricultural machine building has experienced further growth and development, and new branches serving agriculture have been established.

There has been a significant improvement in the social, services and living conditions for the rural population. Average monthly earnings for Sovkhoz workers and employees in 1980 were double the 1965 figure, while kolkhoz farmer labor remuneration had increased 2.3-fold. A total of approximately 500 million square meters of housing has been built in our villages, as well as a great many children's facilities, clubhouses, hospitals, and recreation centers.

Supported by a powerful material-technological base, farmers have greatly increased agricultural production. Here are some facts. In spite of adverse weather conditions in recent years, average annual grain production in the 10th Five-Year Plan rose to 205 million tons from 130 million in the five-year plan preceding the March Central Committee Plenum. Meat production increased during that same period from 9.3 to 14.8 million tons, milk production from 65 to 93 million tons, and egg production from 29 to 63 billion eggs. Vegetable production increased 1.6-fold, and fruits and berries 2.6-fold. Gross agricultural output as a whole rose from 82.8 billion rubles in the 7th Five-Year Plan to an annual average of 123.9 billion rubles in the 10th Five-Year Plan, that is, by 50 percent.

And although our country's population grew by 35 million persons from 1965, uninterrupted supply of bread, sugar, bakery goods and macaroni products was ensured everywhere. Per-capita consumption of meat and meat products increased by 41 percent over a period of 15 years, milk and dairy products by 25 percent, consumption of eggs almost doubled, consumption of vegetables increased by 35 percent, vegetable oil by 24 percent, and sugar by 30 percent.

These are the genuine fruits of implementation of the party's agrarian policy. "Nevertheless," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "we cannot rest on our laurels; we cannot help but see that the food problem is far from being removed from the agenda. While in total number of calories the Soviet diet is in conformity with physiological standards, the structure of the diet needs improvement. Demand for meat and milk products is not being satisfied, and there is a shortage of vegetables and fruits. In a number of rayons there occur interruptions in retail supply of foodstuffs."

The Plenum deeply analyzed the causes of the developing discrepancy between production and consumption of foodstuffs and formulated a scientifically substantiated program for accelerated development of the entire agroindustrial complex and its heart -- agriculture. The Plenum materials state that the main point is that demand for foodstuffs is still currently running ahead of food production, although the latter is increasing year by year. This is due to growth in cash personal income which, with stable government retail prices for principal food items, is leading to an increase in their consumption. This is also dictated by a decline in the number of persons directly employed in the agrarian sector of the economy, as well as growth of the urban population. In addition, purchases of food products in the state trade network by the rural population are increasing. Finally, another contributing factor is the insufficiently rapid increase in efficiency of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex.

In view of all these aspects, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered it necessary to formulate a special Food Program for the period up to 1990. Preparation and execution of such a program is a fundamentally new step in our planning system and in management of the socialist economy. The program embodies a purposeful, comprehensive approach to solving a major political, economic, and social problem. It combines in an integral whole the various elements of the agroindustrial complex and provides for their dynamic and balanced development.

The objective of the program is, utilizing the increased economic potential, to secure as rapidly as possible uninterrupted supply to the general public of all types of foodstuffs, and substantially to improve the structure of the diet by increased consumption of the highest-value products. In particular, it is planned fully to satisfy demands for such items as hulled and rolled products, confectionery products, margarine, eggs and fish, and to improve supply of meat, milk, vegetable oil, fruits and vegetables.

What performance levels must be reached in order to attain the stated goal? What agricultural output volumes must be achieved by agricultural workers and those branches serving agriculture? The Food Program provides an exhaustive reply to these questions.

We know that the key problem in agriculture is further accelerated and stable production of grain. The program specifies reaching an average annual grain production in the 11th Five-Year Plan of 238-243 million tons, and 250-255 million tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The program specifies the target of securing an average annual meat production (in dressed weight) in the 11th Five-Year Plan to 17-17.5 million tons, 20-20.5 million tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan, with milk production figures 97-99 million and 104-106 tons respectively, and eggs -- 72 and 78-79 billion respectively. A solid feed base for livestock raising is being built. In the current decade there will be a substantial increase in production of fruits, vegetables and potatoes, sugar, vegetable oils and margarine, confectionery goods, food concentrates, wine, beer, nonalcoholic beverages, and tea.

The program specifies measures to achieve a significant improvement in food production in subsidiary farming operations of enterprises and organizations, as well as creation of conditions to ensure that every family residing in a rural locality can have a private farming plot and raise livestock and poultry.

A primary task is that of basically completing in the period up to 1990 total mechanization of crop farming and livestock raising and retooling the food processing branches of industry on a new technological foundation. Toward these goals 3,740-3,780 thousand tractors will be delivered to agriculture in the current decade, as well as 1,170 thousand grain combine harvesters and a large quantity of other farm machinery. In 1985 agriculture will receive 26.5 million tons of mineral fertilizers, and 30-32 million tons in 1990 (figures converted to 100-percent nutrient content).

Further development of land reclamation has been specified. Irrigated acreage will be increased to 20.8 million hectares in 1985 and 23-25 million hectares in 1990, while the figures for drained acreage will be up to 15.5 and 18-19 million hectares respectively. The production capacities of the branches of this country's agroindustrial complex will experience further growth. Plans specify capital spending of 233 billion rubles in the branches of this complex in the 11th Five-Year Plan, including 189.6 billion rubles in agriculture.

Our steadily growing production-economic potential has been bolstered by fundamental organizational measures. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, with the objective of creating conditions for successful accomplishment of the Food Program, have acknowledged the expediency of executing measures centrally and in the localities to achieve further improvement of management of agriculture and the other branches on the agroindustrial complex. These measures specify the following:

increasing the economic independence and initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes as the main components of socialist agriculture and creation of favorable economic, social, and organizational conditions for their efficient operations;

development of innovative activity, improved efficiency and responsibility on the part of kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists for boosting production, strengthening the economy of the farms, and unconditional fulfillment of state plans;

consistent application of economic methods of management in all branches and areas of the agroindustrial complex, and creation of conditions for their profitable operations;

strengthening of the rayon level of management, efficient combination of the territorial and branch principles of management, elimination of separateness and lack of coordination of ministerial efforts, and reduction in the number of administrative personnel.

It has been acknowledged essential, in order to coordinate the activities of ministries and agencies of the agroindustrial complex, their local agencies, subordinate enterprises and organizations, to mobilize efforts to achieve fuller utilization of resources, a steady increase in production and product purchase volumes, improvement of product quality, and to ensure a high degree of efficiency in the branches of this complex, to establish appropriate administrative management agencies.

Thus all the necessary preconditions are being created for consistent implementation of the Food Program. Now success will be determined by organizational, political and ideological work, selection and indoctrination of cadres, increased discipline and responsibility for implementation of the entire aggregate of measures formulated by the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The Food Program specifies tasks involving various timetables -- long-term, medium-term, and immediate, urgent. Precisely the latter, it was stated at the Central Committee Plenum, should currently receive the focus of attention. The Food Program should bear its first fruits this year. This places increased demands on the entire work cycle in agriculture and in the entire agroindustrial complex. Fulfillment of plans pertaining to production and sale to the state of grain, meat, milk, vegetables, and other products, as well as a resolute campaign against losses in the area of production and consumption are vitally important today for the state as a whole and for every Soviet citizen. The knowledge and organizing abilities of our cadres, as well as the entire wealth of work experience by party committees with the masses -- all this should be utilized for the sake of achieving the stated goal.

Our party has always supported fulfillment of economic plans with purposeful, persistent organizational and political work. Today demands on this work are increasing greatly. The new conditions dictate an urgent necessity to increase political influence on each and every workforce of the agroindustrial complex, on each and every individual. The main area of activity is agriculture. There are 6 million Communists in our rural localities -- one third of the party's membership. There are 2,800,000 party members and probationary members as well as 4 million members of Komsomol working directly in agricultural production. It is precisely and primarily these who are called upon to display an example of selfless labor, initiative, volition and persistence. But this in turn presupposes increased militance on the part of primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Their activities determine to a decisive degree the moral-psychological climate in workforces, the level of organization and discipline, and return on labor. It is important that party organizations concentrate their efforts on the main thing.

And the main thing is work with people, the ability to maintain and increase their initiative, to encourage kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers to overcome difficulties which arise, to achieve excellent fulfillment of plans and pledges in each and every production section, at each and every work station.

As always, the main burden in organizational work will lie on the shoulders of rayon party committees. They have amassed much experience in organizational and ideological-political work among the masses. Today it is necessary to boost the level of this work even higher. Considering the complexity and diversity of the tasks being performed in the rayon, it has been recognized as essential to carry out a number of measures to strengthen rural rayon party committees; in particular, agricultural departments are being established in rayon committees.

Discussion at plenary meetings of party committees and meetings of party activists of the results of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Food Program formulated at that plenum constituted an important element of organizational work by Communists. Communists voiced unanimous approval of the measures specified by the party, directed toward development of this country's economy and increasing the people's prosperity. It was emphasized at plenary meetings and meetings of party activists that the Food Program is the core of all party organizational, ideological and economic work, the business of the entire party and the entire people. Measures pertaining to ideological support of fulfillment of economic plans were specified.

Party, soviet and economic officials, propagandists, agitators, and political information people are presently explaining to working people the results of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report, the Food Program, and other documents ratified by the Central Committee Plenum are being studied in the party and economic education system and by workforces.

The center of gravity of all work involved in implementing the Food Program is now shifting to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the workforces of the entire agro-industrial complex. A correct job is being done by those primary party organizations which are leading the quest for reserve potential for increasing production and which have enlisted in this task the kolkhoz farmer and sovkhoz worker masses, specialists and scientists. There cannot be a single farm today on which a system of measures to implement the Food Program has not been formulated. Diversified experience is being amassed here, of course taking local conditions into account. Some workforces are formulating their own food programs, aimed at achieving a substantial production increase this year, as well as in the course of the five-year plan. Others are expressing their participation in the Food Program by an aggregate of measures pertaining to production specialization and concentration and increasing soil fertility and livestock productivity. Of course the point is not the name of the plans being formulated by rather substance and directional thrust toward intensification of production, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products.

Meriting support in this regard is the experience of the Communists of the Krasnoyarskiy Sovkhoz in Tselinograd Oblast. The party organization on this

farm set for itself the goal of enlisting every worker in the task of mobilizing and utilizing reserves. Special commissions, manned by leading workers and specialists, studied the capabilities of all shops (a shop system of management is operating on that sovkhoz), mechanized production teams and other cost-accountable subdivisions. They organized the production of organic fertilizers. Already 31,000 tons of organic fertilizers have been applied to this year's crops. They have initiated a movement for excellent crop farming techniques. They firmly observe proper crop rotation, and planting is done exclusively with zone-tailored, selected seed. Last year the sovkhoz sold to the state 27,500 tons of grain in place of the plan-targeted 20,500 tons. This year as well the workforce intends to exceed plan targets. The cattle herd will increase by several hundred head. The dairymen have resolved to produce 3200 kg of milk per cow and are confidently striding toward the targeted performance. In 1982 production costs of the crop farming operation will be reduced by 2 percent below plan target, with a 3 percent below plan for livestock raising costs. Labor productivity will increase by 10 percent through adoption of scientific and technological advances.

The Mironovskiy Rayon party committee (Kiev Oblast) has begun a useful initiative. The rayon's Communists resolved to improve the work efficiency of economic services. A seminar for economists organized by the rayon committee was devoted to this objective. During the period of preparation for the seminar, the state of affairs regarding adoption of economic accountability was studied, labor and fund outlays per unit of product were analyzed, as well as possibilities of increasing production of grain, sugar beets, meat, and milk by boosting average and lagging farms up to the level of the leaders. Posters, tables, and other visual aids on all these items were prepared and, most important, the party rayon committee, on the basis of the performed analysis, reached conclusions for today and approved measures execution of which is monitored at all levels of party supervision. All this is being done without a great deal of fuss and is viewed as the accepted standard of daily party activity.

The above examples convince us that with aggressive, purposeful activity on the part of primary party organizations, considerable reserve potential in our agroindustrial complex can be found and utilized.

Implementation of the Food Program is a difficult and complex job. But for this reason there is a more acute need for daily work in this area. Short-term bursts of intensive effort are dangerous in any area, particularly in agricultural production. It is useful for party rayon committees to have long-range plans and to monitor the situation on every farm as well as at enterprises which serve agriculture. It is appropriate to review the placement of Communists, seeking thereby to ensure that the majority are assigned to decisive areas -- in mechanized detachments and production teams, in feed production, and in livestock units and complexes. The force exerted by party groups in agricultural subdivisions is universally acknowledged. In placing Communists it is important to bear in mind coverage of literally all areas of production with the influence of party groups. As is demanded by the recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Trade Union Council, and Komsomol Central Committee, Communists are called upon more purposefully to organize economics education and economics indoctrination,

seeking to strengthen its link with practical realities and its influence on production results.

Oblast, city and rayon party committees should monitor the forming of the new administrative management agencies specified by the party decisions. It is essential thereby not to permit growth of the administrative edifice. A result of the reorganization should be transfer of the most highly-skilled specialists from the administrative management edifice into production, to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to farm managerial positions, to positions of brigade leader, shop superintendent, and livestock unit manager. It is the duty of officials of party organizations at all levels unswervingly to observe this demand.

The Food Program is not only a radical turning point in the development of agriculture and related branches and sectors. By its character and scale it is called upon to secure advance of the entire nation's economy. An important role in accomplishing this program is to be played by all components of the Soviet political system. Standing at the forefront of all these components is the state, its agencies, and particularly the soviets, for it is precisely they which, pursuant to the Constitution, embody unity of territorial and sectorial planning. On the other hand the soviets are responsible both for production growth and for improving the quality of service to the people. And the more mature our socialist society becomes, the better and more comprehensively all these problems should be resolved. It is required that party organizations make every effort to enhance the role of the soviets, the activeness of their deputies, and the responsibility of the soviets for accomplishing the aggregate of tasks specified by the Food Program.

The very largest-scale activity consists in the final analysis in unglamorous day-to-day, routine work. This also applies to the Food Program. To implement it means to work selflessly today in the field, on the livestock unit, in the workshop, to increase production, and to create better conditions for obtaining a large harvest. To implement it means to conduct in an organized manner the job of putting away feed, bringing in the harvest, and meeting pledges pertaining to selling grain, cotton, sugar beets and livestock products to the state. To implement it means to take pains to ensure that the entire harvest and all agricultural products are properly handled, stored, and delivered to the consumer. This is presently the most important thing for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the agroindustrial complex as a whole.

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON STRENGTHENING OF FOOD BASE FOR KUZBASS REGION

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 14, Jul 82 pp 35-41

[Article, published under the heading "Implementing the Decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum," by L. Gorshkov, first secretary of the Kemerovo Oblast CPSU Committee: "The Kuzbass Is Strengthening the Food Base"]

[Text] The kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the enterprises of the various sectors of the economy of the Kuzbass which serve them have proceeded in an orderly and consistent manner with implementation of the Food Program, ratified by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Its practical implementation involves accomplishing many interrelated, complex, critical tasks -- long-range, middle-term, and immediate, urgent -- by party committees, primary organizations, and workforces.

The Business of All and Each

If we consider the overall activities of the agroindustrial complex created in our oblast and its growth and development prospects, the CPSU oblast committee and the oblast party organization, in conformity with the nationwide Food Program, are setting for themselves a clear-cut and concrete, specific task -- to secure by the end of the present decade reliable supply of food-stuffs to the general public, for the most part from local production. A decisive role in this process is to be played by kolkhozes and sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises and associations. Subsidiary farm operations of enterprises and organizations of industry, transportation, construction, trade and public food services, as well as private subsidiary farm plots and various garden and orchard cooperatives are also being extensively enlisted to the task of increasing our food resources.

Naturally the most important of the middle-term problems advanced by the realities of life are those which involve increasing the rate of agricultural output growth on the basis of better use of land and the entire production potential of the agroindustrial complex. It is essential in the near future to coordinate the work of all elements of this complex, subordinating their activities to achievement of excellent end results. At the same time considerable work remains to be done in the area of improving social and domestic services conditions for the rural population.

Current tasks, which are no less complex in character and scale, have also been placed at the forefront of attention by the oblast party organization. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the Central Committee Plenum noted in particular that it is precisely current tasks which must be placed at the focal point of our concern. It is necessary this year to achieve a substantial increase in productivity of crop farming and livestock raising, to achieve fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for the purchase of grain, meat, milk, and other products, their prompt processing and adequate safeguarding, and to build a reliable foundation for a more rapid agricultural production upsurge in subsequent years.

The results of the May (1982) Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the oblast party organization proceeding from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report "On the USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990 and Measures to Implement It" were discussed at a recent plenary meeting of the party oblast committee. Plenary meetings of city and rayon party committees and of primary organizations were held with a similar agenda. Everywhere there took place a detailed discussion of ways to achieve a further upswing in agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex, and on marshaling internal production reserve potential.

Every party committee and every primary organization has formulated and approved plans and measures to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. These documents clearly and sharply define specifically who is to do what and when to accomplish the assigned tasks. In this connection we should like to discuss those problems which are being resolved by the oblast party organization.

Industrial, construction and transportation enterprises are increasing their contribution to the Food Program. They are increasing deliveries of mineral fertilizers, agricultural machinery, building materials, and spare parts to the farms. City dwellers are doing a great deal of work, as patron assistance and on a scheduled basis, in the area of rural construction and are helping kolkhozes and sovkhozes carry out major agricultural campaigns.

Naturally the efforts of rural primary party organizations are mobilized to achieve radical improvement of food production and supply. As was stressed at the Plenum, their activities determine to a decisive degree the moral-psychological climate in workforces, the level of organization and discipline, return on labor, and end results. At the present time 41,000 CPSU members -- one fifth of the oblast party organization membership -- are working in rural party organizations in this oblast. This is a great deal of manpower. Communists working in the rural localities have become an example of initiative, volition and persistence in carrying out the tasks assigned by the party to agriculture.

Large qualitative changes have taken place in development of this oblast's agriculture in the years which have passed since the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Fixed productive assets, for example, have tripled. Today the public's requirements in such products as potatoes and the main vegetables are being fully met with locally-grown produce. Per capita consumption of meat

products has risen from 42 to 67 kg since 1965, milk -- from 245 to 318 kg, eggs -- from 93 to 278, and vegetables -- from 58 to 102 kg.

Nevertheless the level of development of agricultural production fails to meet the demands placed on it by the 26th CPSU Congress. For example, milk product requirements are being met by 73 percent with local production, while meat requirements are being met by 58 percent. Insufficient quantities of early vegetables are being produced.

Can larger quantities of these items be produced? Yes. This oblast's farms possess considerable potential. It is merely necessary to utilize these possibilities and reserve potential.

Reserves in the Service of Production

The May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, examining the Food Program, considered the suggestions of party oblast committees and oblast executive committees, rayon committees and rayon executive committees. The Kemerovo Oblast party organization also submitted suggestions. Their substantiation was preceded by a great deal of work by the oblast, city and rayon party committees, soviet, trade union, planning and agricultural agencies, as well as work forces. Scientists from the Siberian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin and the Kemerovo Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture were enlisted to look for reserve potential in agriculture.

A great deal was accomplished by local soviets. Virtually a house-to-house survey of the entire population was taken, and village meetings were held. As a result many internal reserves were revealed on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A commission specially established by the CPSU oblast committee examined and synthesized suggestions received from the localities and drafted measures to increase agricultural production, with this draft plan subsequently ratified by the CPSU oblast committee plenum. Thus a specific, comprehensive territorial program was formulated in this oblast, for increasing the contribution of agriculture to the nation's food resources. Implementation of measures ratified by the CPSU oblast committee will enable the farms of this oblast in the 11th Five-Year Plan to increase average annual grain production by 31 percent, meat -- by 79 percent, milk -- by 8 percent, eggs -- by 56 percent, and vegetables -- by 164 percent.

Now that primary party organizations and workforces have discussed the tasks proceeding from the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Food Program, the points and conclusions presented in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report, new reserve potential is being revealed for achieving a further upswing in this oblast's agriculture and agroindustrial complex. Proposals are being received, calling for revising measures previously adopted by us. Suggestions aimed at boosting production, reducing production cost, and increasing labor productivity are given every support.

The CPSU oblast committee bureau voiced approval of the initiative of the party organizations and workforces of the Mariinsk Sovkhoz-Vocational School, the Mel'kovskiy Sovkhoz and Rossiya Kolkhoz in Tisulskiy Rayon, on increasing output

of livestock products in the 1982 summer grazing season. These workforces pledged to complete ahead of schedule the 9-month targets for production and product sales. The stockmen of the Melkovskiy Sovkhoz resolved to increase milk sales by 10 percent. The farms have been achieving good production results from the very first days of stock grazing. Daily per-cow milk yields are significantly higher than last year's. Or take another example.

Communists and workers on the Teplichnyy Sovkhoz, having determined internal reserves, advanced the initiative of supplying the city with 2100 tons of early vegetables instead of the plan-targeted 2000 tons. The vegetable growers employed interplantings and began efficiently utilizing each and every meter of enclosed ground. Many other sovkhoses and kolkhoses have followed the Teplichnyy example.

Onto a Scientific, Industrial Basis

The CPSU oblast committee and oblast party organization link a further upswing in agricultural production with a rise in the level and improvement in the quality of party and management guidance of production and development of cadre initiative and enterprise. In this connection I should like to examine as an example such an important question as the grain problem, solving of which determines in large measure an upswing in livestock raising. We should also discuss grain production because there are many shortcomings in land utilization.

Grain yields in this oblast declined somewhat during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Why? Reasons include the fact that these years were extremely unfavorable to crops. They also include the fact that some managers, in the chase after illusory advantage, failed to follow correct crop rotations, and fallow acreage was pushed out of the cropping system. As a consequence weed problems increased and the effectiveness of applied fertilizer diminished. This situation seriously alarmed the oblast party organization. The CPSU oblast committee instructed the Kemerovo State Oblast Agricultural Experimental Station (it has now been turned into an institute) to devise a comprehensive program for increasing soil fertility and crop farming stability. This work was performed jointly with leading farms and specialists. A program document has been prepared. It has been approved by the CPSU oblast committee bureau and the executive committee of the oblast soviet.

On the whole, a solid scientific foundation is presently being established for crop farming. Measures elaborated in this oblast specify boosting gross grain production in the 11th Five-Year Plan to 1.5 million tons, and to 1.6 million tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan. This means that it is necessary to obtain 20-22 quintals of grain from every planted hectare. What has been done and what is being done to accomplish this? First of all, every farm has a clear-cut program of practical actions aimed at improving soil fertility. These include adoption of advanced tillage techniques, greater application of fertilizers, and employment of crop rotations.... Special attention is focused on improving seed growing. Toward this end, specialized seed-growing farms have been established in each rayon, the main concern of which is to supply kolkhoses and sovkhoses with high-grade seed. Implementation of the program to boost crop farming is under the oversight of party organizations and committees.

Now, after half a year, we can determine preliminary results of adopting a soil fertility and stable cropping system on the example of the spring planting. The entire aggregate of field work was carried out employing excellent farming practices and with good quality. Much greater quantities of mineral and organic fertilizers were applied for this year's crop. Farmers are caring for the crops and harvesting grasses in an organized manner.

The main problem for the oblast party organization is a further upswing in agriculture. In order to improve supply of livestock products to the population of this oblast, the oblast committee plenum advanced the task of boosting sales to the state in the communal sector by the end of the five-year plan as follows: meat -- to 125,000 tons; milk -- to 530,000 tons, eggs -- to 680 million. The way to solve this problem lies in increasing livestock herds and poultry flocks and by comprehensive boosting of livestock productivity.

We shall be frank: we still have substantial deficiencies in this area. In recent years the average on-the-hoof weight of cattle delivered to meat packing combines has not exceeded 330-350 kg, while average daily weight gain has been 400 grams. In addition, intensive livestock fattening has not been organized on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Yashkinskiy, Prokopyevskiy, and Yayskiy rayons. The farms in these rayons were delivering to the meat packing combine bull calves weighing 250-290 kg on the hoof. In discussing the deficiencies, we should like to reemphasize that this oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes possess enormous reserve potential for increasing production. If the farms boosted the weight of livestock at sale to not less than 400-500 kg, as is specified by the Food Program, there would no longer be a problem of meeting plan targets and pledges in these rayons.

Further increase in production of meat, milk, and other products is to be accomplished on specialized farms as well as in large livestock raising complexes. Construction has begun on a feedlot facility to accommodate 10,000 bull calves on the Avangard Sovkhoz. A similar facility is to be built on the Bachatskiy Sovkhoz. The construction people have begun expanding the Iskitim complex. Completion of facilities at the Promyshlennovskiy, Zarinskiy, Yurginskiy, and Leninsk-Kuznetskiy complexes will make it possible to double pork production in this oblast.

We can illustrate with the following example just what an industrial-type production process specifically is. We have a sovkhoz in this oblast called the Chistogorskiy. This year it will produce 17,500 tons of pork -- a thousand tons more than specified by the plan. A complex has been built on this farm. Everything is mechanized and automated here -- from feed preparation to cleaning the buildings. The work force of this complex had soon exceeded designed output. Last year this complex delivered to the state 16,000 tons of pork, that is, almost as much as was produced by all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast in 1973. Construction has been completed on a second unit of the complex, accommodating 108,000 hogs. Pork production on this farm will practically double in the next year or two. A guarantee of the success of this complex lies in the work done by the party organization and by the vanguard role of Communists in production.

Nonspecialized farms have not exhausted their production growth capabilities. Things are being done skillfully and intelligently in Leninsk-Kuznetskiy Rayon. Here, just as throughout the oblast, they have devised measures to increase output of milk, meat and other livestock products. The party rayon committee is organizing in a purposeful manner efforts to establish large specialized farms, each of which must each year increase the size of its herds and flocks and increase crop farming and livestock raising productivity. And this policy is being consistently implemented. As a rule the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes fulfill their plans.

The "secret" of the success of this rayon's farms lies in stable cadres of kolkhoz and sovkhoz managerial personnel and in promoting to managerial positions qualified specialists who are knowledgeable and have the ability to work with others. The rayon committee influencees the accomplishment of assigned tasks first and foremost by strengthening the party nucleus in all production sections, by enhancing the vanguard role of Communists, as well as improving monitoring and verification of execution. At the present time a large percentage of Communists on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working directly in the area of material production. Party groups have been established in many brigades, production teams and sections, and every year there is an increase in the number of top farm machinery operators and stockmen accepted to CPSU membership.

Good effect is also being produced by measures where rayon committee secretaries, bureau members and personnel of the party edifice, soviet executive committee, trade union and Komsomol committees, as well as volunteer inspectors visit a given party organization or workforce against which complaints have been made, and thoroughly analyze the activities of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the style of farm leadership and management. As a rule brigade members visit all production sections, talk with Communists and party-unaffiliated in an informal atmosphere, and give them advice on what must be done to correct deficiencies.

Initial experience in implementing measures to boost livestock raising also revealed certain negative phenomena in the work of economic management and party cadres. A total of 25 new sovkhozes have been established in this oblast in the last year and a half, for the most part by breaking farms down into smaller units. This is a necessary measure. The fact is that many of these were cumbersome and difficult to manage. Substantial capital funds were allocated for development of the new sovkhozes. It seemed that these farms would increase production. In practice, however, some of them even decreased production.

What is the problem? Who is to blame? Certain officials in the rayons and at the oblast level as well believed that the mere act of breaking down into smaller units would produce effect without corresponding painstaking organizational work. A check revealed that they had miscalculated. Nor does the CPSU oblast committee deny its share of blame for unsatisfactory results of economic management on the newly created sovkhozes. An important agenda item is the matter of improving the level of production management and correct utilization of the additionally received funds. In this connection the CPSU oblast committee is specifying concrete measures of assistance to party committees and organizations.

The oblast committee is seeking to achieve improvement in its work style. We have set up two commissions to monitor execution of measures to achieve growth and development of the branches of agriculture and development of subsidiary farm operations of industrial enterprises, trade, and public food services. They are headed by the CPSU oblast committee secretary and oblast executive committee chairman. Pursuant to the work plan, the commissions regularly examine at their meetings questions pertaining to execution of program measures. Such an approach to things makes it possible to reveal bottlenecks in a timely manner and to take measures to correct deficiencies. Similar monitoring of local programs has been established by party city and rayon committees.

Subsidiary Does Not Mean Secondary

Subsidiary farming operations are called upon to make a weighty contribution to the Food Program. Pursuant to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Subsidiary Agricultural Enterprises, Organizations, and Establishments," measures have been implemented in our oblast which provide for the establishment of new and expansion of existing subsidiary farm operations and increasing crop and livestock production on these operations. All this work is being done according to a plan approved by the CPSU oblast committee bureau. In preparing this document we took into consideration the suggestions of cities, rayons, industrial associations, construction organizations, transportation, trade and public food services enterprises pertaining to the development of agrarian shops and production operations. Material, labor and financial capabilities were considered.

All enterprises, organizations and establishments were enumerated in measures pertaining to development of subsidiary farm operations, specifying what should be done for the establishment of their agrarian shops and when. Incidentally, we shall note that in the past, prior to the establishment of these "shops," some comrades entertained the notion that subsidiary means something based on backward, manual labor. Now, however, on the contrary, subsidiary farm operations are spoken of as agrarian shops and are equated to basic production. Take, for example, the Kemerovo Silk Fabrics Combine, with a predominantly female workforce. Right on the combine grounds, adjacent to the principal shops, there are 4000 square meters of glass greenhouses. The greenhouse combine is expanding. In winter and spring it supplies its workers with a sufficiency of early vegetables -- cucumbers, tomatoes, and onions. One of the greenhouses is used to grow flowers. Whenever production leaders are being honored or birthdays celebrated, all comrades are given flowers on these occasions. Imagine receiving a bouquet of red carnations in the middle of a freezing Siberian winter -- what joy this gives people!

The workforces of subsidiary agricultural operations are being beefed up with Communists and Komsomol members. The party committee at the Mine imeni Lenin, for example, assigned Communists to the subsidiary farm operation, establishing a party organization there, and established under the party committee a commission to oversee the activities of management pertaining to development of the subsidiary operation. The mine's agrarian shop is operating smoothly and is meeting production and sales targets. The work experience of the workforce at the Mine imeni Lenin in developing a subsidiary farming operation has been approved by the CPSU oblast committee bureau and recommended for wide dissemination.

There is much of interest and edification in the work of other party organizations and workforces. The party committee and management at the Belovo GRES decided to raise fish in the warm water discharged by the station. Last year the GRES subsidiary operation produced approximately 700 tons of carp and trout. This year the GRES will produce 1000 tons of fish -- 300 tons more than pledged.

City and rayon party organizations are also enlisting to the job of implementing the food program small workforces of transportation and food processing industry enterprises, repair-construction and municipal services organizations. Notable success in this effort has been achieved by the public food services enterprises of the oblast executive committee and the Ministry of Coal Industry's worker supply administration for the Kuzbass. The Osinnikiugol' Worker Supply Department, for example, last year produced 102 tons of pork and sold miners more than 1200 young pigs, with food scraps the main source of feed.

In establishing subsidiary farming operations, the oblast party organization endeavored to ensure that each enterprise utilized internal reserves in the best possible way. There were a few minor problems. Some executives were figuring on setting up subsidiary farming operations only on developed kolkhoz and sovkhoz land, land close to cities and residential communities, with good road access. The oblast committee was forced to remind these executives that production will grow only when undesirable land is developed, when enterprises invest their funds in the development of subsidiary farms. This criticism had effect.

A good example was displayed by the workforce of the Western Siberian Metallurgical Plant. It selected for its new sovkhoz a swampy site in the taiga, far from roads and populated localities. Management allocated the requisite funds for development of the new site. They also found machinery operators. The party committee in turn assigned Communists to the agrarian shop, who have now established a shop party organization.

We might cite some figures on development of subsidiary farming operations. It is planned that in this five-year period they will produce 40,000 tons of meat, 116,000 tons of milk, 190,000 tons of vegetables, and 6300 tons of marketable fish. Such production volumes will improve supply to public food services enterprises.

Guided by the points specified at the 26th CPSU Congress, the oblast party organization has undertaken practical steps to achieve successful development of private-citizen plots. Plans call for increasing the sale of young poultry and livestock, as well as feed to the general public. Each year private citizens in this oblast produce more than 700,000 tons of potatoes and large quantities of vegetables. Working people are given considerable practical assistance in this endeavor by industrial enterprises, construction and transportation organizations, offering suitable equipment for group working of vegetable gardens and hauling produce. All this makes it possible to maintain on private-citizen plots a substantial quantity of cattle and pigs. Last year alone approximately 100,000 young pigs were sold to the general public.

* * *

Critically appraising achieved results, the CPSU oblast committee also sees shortcomings. For example, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not yet fully utilizing available reserve potential and capabilities to achieve further production growth. Some farms are slow about increasing the size of the communal herd and its productivity, while in some localities there is occurring a decline in the number of head of privately-owned livestock. Construction organizations are not fully utilizing the funds allocated for constructing agricultural and processing industry facilities.

The oblast committee and the oblast party organization have revealed shortcomings, errors, and miscalculations in this important endeavor and are taking vigorous steps to correct them. Communists and all working people of the Kuzbass are filled with resolve to make a worthy contribution toward implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Food Program formulated by the Central Committee.

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SOCIAL ORIGIN STILL DEFINES CAREER CHOICE IN USSR, SOCIOLOGIST FINDS

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[Article by E. V. Martynenko, secretary of the Miass CPSU gorkom: "Some Problems of the Formation of the Youth's Life Plans"]

[Excerpt] In view of the importance of a scientific approach to the process of managing the social and vocational orientation of the youth, in 1978-1980 the Miass CPSU gorkom together with the sociological laboratory of the Ufa Aviation Institute conducted a sociological study whose program set the following basic tasks: 1) to clarify on the basis of empirical data the real picture concerning the life plans of the graduates of the 8th and 10th grades of the general educational schools immediately before graduation; 2) to determine the most important objective and subjective factors and conditions which foster the formation of an orientation toward worker occupations and which hinder this; 3) to form practical recommendations for the city's economic and social development plan for the 11th Five-Year Plan. The possibility of comparing the results obtained by us with studies conducted in other cities of the country was also of definite interest.

The study was conducted in two stages. First, in 1978 a questionnaire was conducted with 1,430 graduates of the 8th and 10th grades of the general educational schools (50 percent of the total number). Then, in 1979, a questionnaire was conducted for 2,634 pupils of the 8th and 10th grades of the general educational schools, the vocational and technical schools, and secondary specialized educational institutions (20 percent of the total). The second stage was necessary for a verification of the reliability of the results which had been obtained and for a deeper analysis of them, and for clarifying certain contradictory or doubtful data. The results which were obtained made it possible to discover the structure of the pupils' life plans, the motives for their selection of an occupation or educational institution for continued studies, and the basic factors influencing the social-vocational orientation of the youth, and, in the final analysis, to plan ways of improving the management of this process.

The data obtained by us proved to be close to the results of large inter-regional studies which were conducted in 1973-1974 (see: "Higher Education as a Factor in Changing the Social Structure of a Developed Socialist Society," Moscow, 1978, pp 90, 93, 102) and especially in 1977-1979 (see: Ye. V. Belkin, "Vocational and Technical Education in the Life Plans of the Youth," SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE

ISSLEDOVANIYA, No 2, 1981, p 107). This testifies to the fact that under developed socialism the basic factors influencing the choice by pupils of their future social position and occupational work are identical for the different industrial cities. For this reason, with a sufficient sample an analysis of the character of their action and a generalization of the results received for one region can also be used in other places.

The orientation of the pupils of general educational schools toward a specific social position, and the formation of their vocational intentions occurs throughout the entire period of their education and is basically completed in the graduating class when adolescents are directly faced by the question of their future social position and occupation after graduation. "Basically" is the word, since with a definite group of the graduates life plans have simply not taken shape at the moment of school graduation; moreover, the intentions of many pupils are of an unstable nature and later, under the influence of certain circumstances, may change.

According to our data, most of the 8th graders are oriented toward a continuation of studies in secondary specialized educational institutions (36.4 percent) and in the 9th grade (32 percent). Tenth graders prefer higher and secondary specialized educational institutions (36.5 and 20.7 percent, respectively). The vocational and technical schools are in last place for prestige. In particular, 23.7 percent of the 8th-grade graduates and 16.5 percent of the 10th-grade graduates would like to study in them.

The choice by school graduates of their future social position, place of work, occupation, and specialty depends upon a large number of factors which can conditionally be divided into two basic groups: external (extra-personal) and internal (personal). The external factors are the economy's need for workers, employees, and specialists; the system of vocational and specialized training for the youth; the possibility of entering educational institutions and their distance from one's residence; the state of vocational orientation work; the direct influence of the people in one's circle, and so forth. These factors are determined by the full aggregate of social processes and relations. The internal factors are the age and sex characteristics of adolescents, their social origin, the level of their general educational training and spiritual development, their needs, interests, and values, and so forth; that is, elements of the socio-psychological structure of the personality.

As studies have shown, of decisive importance in the way pupils determine their future lives is their social origin and their academic success--two interconnected factors.

Dependence of the Life Plan of School Graduates
On Their Social Origin, Percentage

Pupils' Life Plans	8th-grade Graduates		10th-grade Graduates	
	Children of Workers	Children of Employees and Specialists	Children of Workers	Children of Employees and Specialists
To study in the 9th grade	25.0	71.2	---	---
To study in a vocational and technical school, to work	30.6	3.6	38.1	9.5
To study in a VUZ, tekhnikum	39.4	23.0	53.7	83.2
Undecided	5.0	2.2	8.2	7.3
Total	100	100	100	100

According to our data which is cited in the table, the vast majority of the children of employees and specialists (94.2 percent of the 8th-graders and 83.2 percent of the 10th-graders) is oriented toward a continuation of studies in secondary or higher educational institutions which are not connected with obtaining an occupation. At the same time, more than 30 percent of the pupils from workers' families see their calling in replenishing the ranks of the working class. On the whole, only slightly more than one-fifth of the pupils are firmly oriented toward the social status of a worker. Thus, we see here a clear contradiction between the existing social structure of a city and the ever-growing need for labor power and the life plans of school graduates which are dominated by an orientation toward obtaining a higher or secondary specialized education and thereby entering the ranks of the intelligentsia. The resolution of this contradiction has to be one of the basic goals of the management of the social and vocational orientation of the youth.

In analyzing this phenomenon, most investigators come to the conclusion that there is a natural desire by pupils to inherit their parents' kind of work, and that there is a natural process of the transmission of social position from generation to generation (see, for example: M. Kh. Titma, "The Choice of an Occupation as a Social Problem (On the Basis of Concrete Research Materials in the ESSR)," Moscow, 1975, pp 38-39). Without rejecting this conception in principle, let us at the same time call attention to the fact that for children to reproduce the social and vocational position of their parents, desire and aspiration alone are insufficient. It is also necessary to have the appropriate level of general educational training which can ensure the realization of this intention, since while it is open to any pupil to obtain a worker's occupation, entrance into secondary specialized and, especially, higher educational institutions necessitates a definite level of knowledge which is higher among pupils from employees' and specialists' families than among their contemporaries from

the families of workers.* As a result, it is not so much the subjective aspirations of parents and their children as real success in school--the basic objective indicator of a pupil's level of knowledge--which largely determines the children's plans for the future. This proposition has been confirmed by studies.

Dependence of School Graduates' Personal Plans
Upon Their Academic Success, Percentage

Graduates' Plans	Graduates with Grades				
	Excellent	Excellent and Good	Good and Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
To study in a VUZ, tekhnikum	82.7	73.2	52.9	26.4	7.1
To study in a vocational and technical school, in courses	---	---	9.7	12.5	18.0
To become a worker	4.3	5.2	6.2	18.2	30.5
Undefined	13.0	21.6	31.2	42.9	44.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The table graphically demonstrates the dependence of the graduates' personal plans and of their social-vocational choice upon the quality of their studies. Pupils with high academic success show a greater desire to continue studies in tekhnikums and VUZES; pupils with a lower level of academic success gravitate more toward obtaining worker occupations (directly in production or through a vocational and technical school); and pupils with the lowest level of success show a greater indefiniteness about the choice of their life path.

Consequently, social origin, membership in one or another social group, places a stamp upon the vocation the school graduates select and upon the character

*Thus, studies which have been conducted by V. D. Popov (the sociological laboratory of the Ufa Aviation Institute) in Magnitogorsk, Sterlitamak, and Naberezhnyye Chelny have shown that 23 to 27 percent of the children in these places from workers' families obtain grades of "good" and "excellent," while from 38 to 49 percent of the children from the families of engineering and technical workers and employees obtain these grades. Among the latter there are many fewer pupils with failing grades. The chief reason here is the higher educational level of the parents.

of their life plans. This natural process is a result of the social heterogeneity of our society, and the still existing differences in the educational and cultural levels of individual population groups. In this way, objectively even under developed socialism differences in the opportunity for obtaining a higher education still continue to exist. For this reason the policy of our party and state is directed toward overcoming these differences and creating equal opportunities for children from various social groups in choosing a specialty and type of educational institution. This purpose is being served by various state measures regulating the social composition of the student body, and by the creation of specific privileges for young people from workers' families and from rural young people who enter VUZES.

Why is it that under developed socialism most of our school graduates strive to add to the ranks of the intelligentsia, and not of the working class? The chief cause of this phenomenon, in our view, consists in the fact that at the present time many worker occupations do not enjoy social prestige since they are connected with uninteresting labor which does not demand especial expenditures of intellectual energy, with less favorable working conditions, with uncertain prospects for improving housing conditions, fewer possibilities of growth, and so forth. This is confirmed by the results of studies which show that among half of the school graduates, regardless of their education (8th or 10th grade), sex, and social origin, the content of work is the leading social value (see table).

School Graduates' Value Orientations, Percentage

Dominating Value Orientations	All Pupils	Including					
		8th Graders	10th Graders	Boys	Girls	From workers' families	From employees' families
Content of work	48.5	44.0	55.0	50.5	47.6	43.2	58.0
Social importance of work	34.4	32.3	35.1	28.4	40.4	31.9	37.7
Possibility for developing one's abilities	17.8	13.4	24.1	16.9	19.6	17.0	31.4
Working conditions	14.7	12.1	18.5	13.1	16.5	14.4	18.0
Material condition, wage	9.4	9.0	9.9	11.8	7.3	8.1	9.0
Prestige of occupation among contemporaries	8.6	8.3	9.1	10.7	7.7	8.4	12.4

As a result of the scientific and technological revolution the material preconditions are being created for the gradual erasing of the differences in the content of the labor of basic and auxiliary workers and of workers and engineering and technical workers. This is objectively promoting the satisfaction of the youth's needs for rich and creative work. However, it must not be forgotten that this process is a long one, and it is for this reason that the proportion of manual, unskilled, and hard physical labor is still large at enterprises, construction projects, and in the service sphere. As a result, the orientation toward the content of work, which is dominant in the structure of pupils' value orientations, leads to substantial disproportions between peoples' interests and the economy's needs, and to an unwillingness on the part of a substantial number of school graduates to obtain a worker occupation. Due to this, enterprise economic and social development plans should reflect the issues of reducing the amount of unskilled labor, and plans for vocational orientation work should contain propaganda for worker occupations, a fuller disclosure of their content, and a demonstration through convincing facts of the leading role of the working class in the life of Soviet society.

The task was set in the study of disclosing the character of the pupils' immediate environment--parents, teachers, and contemporaries--and the degree of its influence on the structure of their life plans. As can be seen from the table, the advice of associates plays an important role in the way school graduates determine their future lives. In particular, every 4th 10th-grader and every 3rd 8th-grader decides his future under the influence of his parents, contemporaries, and teachers.

In fact, as a correlation analysis has shown, the role of associates is even greater: this is witnessed by the high coefficients of paired correlation between the attributes "I made the decision independently" and "I made the decision upon the advice of my parents" ($r=0.85$), and also between the attributes "I made the decision independently" and "I made the decision upon the advice of my friends" ($r=0.84$). In addition, 94.4 percent of the respondents replied that their life plans coincided fully or partially with their parents' opinion.

At the same time, the substantial relative independence of adolescents in deciding such a vitally important question as the choice of an occupation, specialty, and of one's place in the social structure of society is a result, in our view, of the psychological characteristics of this age group, the striving of adolescents for independence, and also of the absence of a dominating external subjective factor which would be reflected in their consciousness.

Influence of Associates on the Choice by School Graduates
Of Life Plans, Percent¹

Pupils' Plans	Influence Factors			Decision Made Independently
	Parents' Advice	Contempora- ries' Advice	Teachers' Advice	
10th-graders				
To enter a Vuz	37.2	20.0	11.8	80.0
To enter a tekhnikum	28.1	15.9	6.1	65.9
To study in a voca- tional and techni- cal school and then work	18.1	15.5	5.2	74.1
8th-graders				
To study in the 9th grade	26.2	15.3	15.6	82.2
To enter a tekhnikum	34.2	12.5	6.0	43.7
To study in a voca- tional and techni- cal school and then work	17.0	20.8	10.0	71.2

¹Since many of the questionnaires contained ambiguous replies regarding influence factors, the latter's total amount turned out to be more than 100 percent.

The greatest influence upon adolescents in deciding on future plans is exercised by their parents to whose advice 21.8 percent of the 10th-graders and 27 percent of the 8th-graders listened. Parents orient their children chiefly toward continuing studies in educational institutions which provide a higher and secondary (specialized or general) education. The structure of contemporaries' advice is similar. Compared with parents and friends, teachers have the least influence on the plans of pupils. The structure of teachers' recommendations has the following appearance (in percent):

For 10th-graders		For 8th-graders	
Enter a VUZ	-59.3	Go into the 9th grade	-53.2
Enter a tekhnikum	-18.5	Go to a vocational and technical school	-24.7
Go to a vocational and technical school	-14.8	Enter a tekhnikum	-22.1
Go to work	- 7.4		

The data we have obtained indicates an insufficient participation by teachers in the social and vocational orientation of pupils and in the formation of their life plans, and a definite lack of correspondence between teachers' recommendations and social needs. ". . . the present stage of the development of our society," L. I. Brezhnev observed in his greetings to the participants of the All-Russian Conference on Labor Education and Vocational Orientation For the Youth, "is making increased demands upon the character and content of work and upon the preparation of people for life. . . . young people have to join in life profoundly informed about the character of work in their selected specialty and clearly aware of the importance of active labor in the decisive spheres of our economy" (L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course: Speeches and Articles," Vol 6, pp 315-316). Consequently, the basic task of vocational information work among pupils today consists in making them aware of the needs of the economy for various occupations, giving them a specific sum of knowledge and of ideas about the most mass occupations, developing an orientation toward occupying those jobs which are of the greatest social importance and, in the final analysis, making the life plans of adolescents more concrete and realistic.

Studies have shown that these tasks are not yet being accomplished well. Thus, half of the school graduates (46.7 percent) know absolutely nothing at all about their chosen occupation, or have a vague idea, a substantial number of the pupils (27 percent) have absolutely no idea about the occupations needed by the city's enterprises, and only 52.6 percent of the graduates are well informed about the city's vocational and secondary specialized educational institutions. It was discovered that the gaps in the pupils' information are connected with the low effectiveness of the basic sources of information--the school, the family, production collectives, mass information media, and vocational educational institutions, that is, the chief organizational elements in the city's entire system of vocational orientation for pupils.

Effectiveness of Sources of Vocational Information
For Pupils, Percent

Information Sources	Well Informed		
	About one's chosen occu- pation (specialty)	About the needs of enterprises for cadres	About the city's vocational and technical schools and tekhnikums
1. Friends, acquaintances, former graduates	53.2	22.0	30.4
2. Parents, relatives	33.8	12.5	14.6
3. Newspapers, radio	15.3	28.0	26.2
4. Vocational and technical school and tekhnikum workers	12.6	12.5	23.4
5. School teachers	12.2	21.4	21.8
6. Enterprise workers	11.3	19.6	27.7
7. Visual agitation in school (vocational orientation corners)	2.7	28.3	23.9

Thus, external factors play a leading role in the determination by pupils of their future lives acting as motive forces which determine their social-vocational choice. Internal factors also have a definite influence on the process of the formation of the pupils' life plans and are an important connecting link between these plans and the external factors which influence them.

The need to improve the social-vocational orientation of pupils and to bring it in correspondence with current demands is making it necessary to carry out a large complex of measures in two basic directions: 1) the creation of favorable external conditions which will bring the needs of society and of the economy and the interests of pupils into correspondence; 2) well-directed work on the formation of the socially necessary social and vocational orientation among pupils and their parents. The first task presupposes the solution of such problems as making work more meaningful and creative, reducing the amount of unskilled, manual, and hard physical labor, improving the structure of specialties in the vocational and technical schools, and increasing the prestige of worker occupations and of the educational institutions of the vocational and technical education system. The accomplishment of the second task necessitates the training of cadres capable of conducting skilled vocational orientation work, providing them with the necessary methodological and organizational aid, strengthening the material base (the creation of inter-school study and production combines, of vocational information and vocational consultation centers, vocational orientation studios and corners, and others), improving the entire system of labor education for pupils, strengthening the connections between enterprises, educational institutions, and families, and so forth.

This far from full list already shows how difficult the process of managing the social and vocational orientation of the youth is. The achievement of the final goals here is extremely difficult without the development of a long-term special-purpose overall program supported by the necessary material and financial resources. For this reason, after the completion of the studies, the task was set of developing this kind of program for the 1980's with a preliminary performance of a number of pre-planning operations (the solution of certain organizational problems, the testing of individual recommendations, and others). In particular, in 1978-1981 an inter-school studies and production combine was instituted in the city, a "Worthy Reinforcements For the Working Class" movement was organized on the basis of collaboration contracts between enterprises, general educational schools, and vocational and technical schools, the practice was introduced of holding discussion in the schools with graduates and their parents for the purpose of developing a common opinion on the most appropriate plan for the future for the given pupil, a number of seminars were held for educational institutional workers, and so forth.

What all of this produced is graphically clear from the table in which the plans of 1978 and 1981 graduates are compared (as of May-June), as is the degree of their realization (as of September).

Dynamics of Change in Graduates' Plans and Degree of Their
Realization in 1978 and 1981, Percent¹

	1978		1981	
	Graduates' Plans	Their Actual Realization	Graduates' Plans	Their Actual Realization
8th-Graders				
Continuation of studies in 9th grade	32.0	39.2	38.1	42.2
Studies in tekhnikum	36.4	22.2	27.3	25.0
Studies in vocational and technical school	23.7	35.9	32.9	33.3
Work at enterprise	0.6	2.0	1.7	0.1
Undefined	7.3	0.7	---	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100
10th-Graders				
Study in VUZ	36.5	23.0	44.8	29.4
Study in tekhnikum	20.9	17.0	27.0	23.2
Study in vocational and technical school	16.5	18.1	20.0	19.7
Work at enterprise	13.9	34.9	8.2	26.2
Undefined	12.2	7.0	---	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100

¹The plans of the 1978 graduates are given on the basis of a questionnaire, and those of the 1981 graduates on the basis of discussions in the schools with the pupils and their parents.

If the level of certainty regarding their life plans, their orientation toward worker occupations, and the degree of the realization of these plans are taken as the effectiveness criteria for the work on the social-vocational orientation of school graduates (and on the scale of a city there is every reason for selecting precisely these criteria), the following conclusions regarding changes which have occurred in the three years can be drawn. First, there were no graduates who on the eve of their graduation had not decided upon the choice of an occupation

(specialty). The decisive role here was played by the school's enlistment of the parents in deciding the fate of their children. Secondly, the degree of orientation toward worker occupations increased, especially among 8th-graders (1.5 times). Thirdly, the degree of realization of plans increased, especially among 8th-graders.

Thus, positive changes are in evidence. At the same time, we realize that what has been accomplished is only the beginning of a large amount of work whose goal is the fulfillment of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress regarding an improvement of the preparation of school children for socially useful labor, and a fuller satisfaction of the economy's needs for specialists and skilled workers (see: "Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress," pp 60, 181).

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NATIONAL

ROLE OF SOVIET INTELLIGENTSIA, SCIENCE VIEWED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences R. Yanovskiy: "Scientific Intelligentsia of the Soviet Nation"]

[Text] The strength of the Soviet society lies in the high level of its ideological-political, social and internationalist solidarity, in the fact that it is grounded on a solid alliance of the worker class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia. United by the Leninist Party, all classes and social groups in our society are making a worthy contribution toward building communism.

The 60 years history of the Soviet Union is marked by a rapid growth of our country's intellectual potential. The USSR today occupies leading positions in world science, technology, and culture. And enormous credit for this goes to the Soviet multinational scientific intelligentsia.

1.

Science under socialism has become one of the leading factors of social progress, for its influence not only on material production but also on the development of man -- society's main productive resource -- is becoming increasingly more perceptible. Soviet science serves the people, the workers, the benefit and progress of mankind, and these goals define the self-awareness of scientists, their duty, the motives behind their activity, which is becoming increasingly more closely aligned with the key problems of societal affairs. The party and the Soviet people place great hopes on science and on scientists.

The social orientation of science (and scientific-technical progress as a whole) which has become established in our society fosters a situation where the contribution of Soviet scientists toward carrying out the large-scale tasks of transforming societal production and improving people's living and working conditions is constantly growing. Such tasks are being accomplished as linking the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of socialism, advance of all branches and sectors of the economy to leading positions, intensification of economic development, and strengthening of the ties between science and production. All this is vivid evidence of a unique "social activeness" of scientific knowledge and its exceptional capabilities.

In the conditions of socialism not only the social goals of science change but also the structure of science as a social institution and the system of its organization and development. Through the efforts of the party and the entire people, a vast complex of scientific research, design, and engineering organizations, as well as experimental factories and large scientific-production associations has been established in the USSR. Science at higher educational institutions is an integral part of this complex.

Large scientific research establishments have moved closer to the regions of intensive exploitation of natural resources and to points of concentration of productive resources. Large centers of academic science have been established in all union republics. They are making a constantly growing contribution to growth of the material and spiritual potential of each republic and to the harmonious development of the entire country.

It is logical that the very development of the organizational structure of science advances new problems of science management. Comprehensiveness of social and economic development at the stage of mature socialism demands increasingly more thorough coordination of scientific research and development and accelerated utilization of research results.

A most important task of science management is that of bringing it closer to practical activities, to production. It is no secret that the pace of implementation of new scientific ideas is not yet in conformity with the goal specified at the 26th CPSU Congress -- to bring all branches and sectors of the economy up to the cutting edge of science and technology. Obviously science itself can in large measure help create conditions which would make it possible to concentrate scientific and technological potential on solving the major, key problems, and on accelerating practical incorporation of the fruits of scientific research. Such conditions presuppose further improvement of the structure of the entire network of scientific organizations with the aim of increasing its mobility and flexibility in accomplishing economic-production and socioeconomic tasks. They demand strengthening of the experimental foundation of science, linked with the appropriate branches and sectors of the economy and establishment of technological centers and intersectorial associations.

There has been a substantial growth in the dependence of the "yield" of scientific production on the smoothness and coordination of the work of scientists, workers, engineers, and laboratory personnel engaged in scientific research, in embodying research results "in metal," and incorporation into production. All these new phenomena strip scientific creativity of the halo of so-called "pure science" and introduce industrial features to it. This of course by no means signifies that only that research is important which has a direct practical application. The Communist Party devotes great attention to basic problems of science, for the successes on this front serve as a launching pad for future applied research, for penetrating unexplored areas of knowledge of nature and society.

Having become a powerful, extensive social institution, science in the USSR is increasingly more actively participating in solving the vital problems of societal affairs and is responding to the needs and requirements of working

people. The noble, humanist social goals of Soviet science give it solid reference points for quest and determine its priorities and the dominance of progressive ideas and methods in scientific research.

These points of reference play a particularly important role in the activities of Soviet social scientists, who are called upon deeply to investigate the laws governing and patterns of sociohistorical progress and to provide sound scientific substantiation of the processes of improvement of mature socialism, development of its intellectual culture, and increased effectiveness of Communist indoctrination.

The fruitfulness of scientific research is ensured by the growing interrelationship among the social, natural, and technical sciences. Their common foundation is dialectical-materialist methodology, the only correct methodology. Scientific activity is becoming increasingly systemic and of a comprehensive nature both in subject, problem area, and modes of execution, for the necessity of close contact among scientists of differing areas of specialization is becoming a rule and daily requirement. In these conditions the genuine scientist is distinguished by the ability to see the social significance of his labor, the depth and soundness of analysis of actual phenomena of life, and a scientific ideological outlook.

2.

The social role of science, realized in the activities of scientists and scientific workforces, is determined in large measure by the character and specific features of the scientific intelligentsia as a specific social group.

The scientific and technological revolution and the objective requirements of the socialist society -- development of the economy, education, health care, and culture -- have engendered enormous demand for scientific knowledge and have caused an unprecedented growth in the number of persons working in the realm of science. In the last 20 years alone the total number of scientists, scientific-technical and pedagogic workers and specialists engaged in scientific work has increased from 354,200 to 1.4 million persons.

What are the distinguishing traits of the social portrait of today's scientific intelligentsia? The victory of the Great October Revolution, liquidation of the exploiter classes, formation of new societal relations, and demolishing of socioeconomic, cultural-educational, and psychological obstacles created a foundation for the appearance of an intelligentsia of a new type, formed of representatives of all toiler social groups, particularly workers and peasants, of all this country's nationalities and ethnic groups. In conditions of socialism its positions on all root questions coincide with the interests of the worker class and the entire people. It is this which determines the main element in the social and ideological-moral countenance of the Soviet scientific intelligentsia.

An important feature of its social portrait is its multinational character. The ranks of scientists are steadily growing in all union republics, and the cadres of "major" science are constantly welcoming new representatives of all

this country's nationalities and ethnic groups. The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" notes that it is important to continue improving the system of planning and the quality of training specialists and scientific cadres, and more precisely to take into consideration in their job assignment the actual needs of the republics and the USSR as a whole, more fully utilizing their productive potential in the interests of building communism.

Examining a generalized portrait of the Soviet scientific worker, one cannot help but note that his countenance is to an ever increasing degree becoming an embodiment of the traits which characterize our people's intelligentsia as a whole. This is connected not only with growth of the role of scientific knowledge in the affairs of society or with the priority rate of growth in the ranks of a given socioprofessional group. This is also caused by strengthening of the social homogeneity of our society and by the merging of all its groups and strata. Also of great importance is enhancement of the role of science in educating and indoctrinating working people and in forming a Marxist-Leninist ideological outlook in Soviet citizens.

Considerable influence on the countenance of the scientific intelligentsia is exerted by the major changes which are taking place in the character of the scientist's labor. The scientific worker is the principal figure in science. He continues to be the generator of new ideas and one of the incorporators of these ideas into production and practical application. But modern science has for the most part ceased to be the domain of loners. It is a group activity on the scale of large laboratories, institutes, and research centers, in which considerable material-financial and manpower resources are concentrated.

The increasing link between science and production and the mass nature of the scientist profession themselves serve in turn as one of the factors in development of the classless structure of society. But this is only one aspect of the process, for production is also "striding" toward science in seven-league boots, especially if one considers its main resource -- man. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, intellectual and physical labor are becoming increasingly more closely interwoven in the production activities of millions of workers and kolkhoz farmers, which is also promoting the effacement of the substantial differences between classes and social groups. In other words creative work, which has always been characteristic of scientific activity, has today become an imperative need of millions of Soviet citizens, regardless of their occupational affiliation.

But this means that in our society roads are opening up increasingly more broadly for the transformation of science, to quote Lenin, into a "component element of life, fully and genuinely." Socialism has intellectually emancipated working people, has put an end to man's exploitation of man, and has destroyed the monopoly of knowledge. Knowledge and education have become available to all, and the working people themselves, who are increasingly more actively participating in sociopolitical activities, management of production and government, and in technical creativity, are placing new problems before science, nourishing it with ideas and accelerating its progress.

3.

Mature socialism creates the most favorable conditions for comprehensively revealing the creative potential of the investigator and for extensive utilization of his abilities. In the past only leading scientists were consistent fighters for social progress. In our country, however, every scientist, regardless of the field of scientific knowledge in which he works, is objectively placed in a position which demands such qualities. And the very word "scientist" signifies not only "scientific worker" but also indoctrinator and public-spirited citizen. It is for this reason that the prestige of labor in the realm of science is higher today than ever before.

Today scientists are responsible to the people not only for the elaboration of scientific ideas, their incorporation into production, and for growth in the intellectual potential of society. They also bear responsibility for the fate of peace throughout the world. Scientists cannot be indifferent to the formation of scientific concepts and recommendations which foster or which hinder the establishment of harmonious relations between man and nature. Thus there is arising an increasingly more organic fusion of the natural and applied sciences with knowledge in the humanities and with socioethical thought.

The problem of the scientist's responsibility to society and to the future of mankind has become particularly acute today, when aggressive imperialist circles are escalating the arms race and are promoting the development of new death-dealing weapons. More and more scientists in the West are becoming aware of the personal responsibility of each and every scientist for the social consequences of research.

Our country's scientists are making a large contribution to the campaign for peace, against the arms race, for preserving and deepening détente in conditions of an aggravated international situation. They take active part in mass democratic antiwar movements, the goal of which is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and they are raising their voice in defense of peace.

The Soviet scientist's ability to live up to his role and his social responsibility is inseparably linked with creative assimilation of a Marxist-Leninist ideological outlook. The effectiveness of participation by the scientific intelligentsia in building communism depends directly on their ideological position and their conviction as to the rightness of our great cause.

The increased effectiveness of scientific labor on the one hand and forming of the character and personality of the scientist, growth of his civic responsibility, philosophical, ideological-ethical maturity on the other should not be viewed as two separate processes evolving in parallel. They are interlinked and interacting phenomena, indicators of the present movement of science toward a qualitatively new social form of its existence, in which are more fully realized both its cognitive specifics and its humanist, ideological mission. And this is one more proof of the fact that socialism alone is capable of most fully realizing the creative potential of scientists and of creating conditions for intensification of scientific activity.

The social and ideological-moral countenance of the scientist is not something which is congealed and permanently fixed. Accumulation of social experience and growth of the overall intellectual culture of the intelligentsia and its political knowledge, as well as the steady advance of Soviet life are leading to the forming of genuinely scientific concepts of societal development, which find expression in an active attitude toward life.

But this process is far from spontaneous. Needed here is orderly and painstaking work by party organizations on the ideological-political indoctrination of the scientific intelligentsia. Characteristic of mature socialism is enhancement of the role of all social factors in forming the individual. A businesslike, creative atmosphere, a healthy moral-psychological climate, improvement in worker qualifications, development of collectivism and mutual assistance, active participation in managing the affairs of the scientific workforce and the state, concern for the living conditions of scientific workers, workers, and efficient utilization of free time for rest, recreation and education -- all this exerts a beneficent influence not only on the results of scientific activity but first and foremost on development of the character and person of the scientific investigator.

One of the key problems of the development of science today is that of training worthy scientist replacements. Among the most effective forms of educating young researchers, we should mention first of all scientific schools, which are presently being established and are operating in all union republics. The founders of scientific schools offer to young people not only a model in their scientific activities but also serve as people "from whom life is made" in the literal meaning of the phrase. Hence the special demands on leading scientists and leaders of scientific workforces, demands not only on their scientific but also on their sociopolitical activities and on their professional, social, and moral qualities. The example of elders helps scientific youth make the complex transition from abstract admiration of science to concrete service to society and the people.

The broadest opportunities have always been open to Soviet scientists for serving society, the people, and the homeland, while today these opportunities are simply boundless. By their creative labor, knowledge, and aggressive public-spirited activities, they are making a large contribution toward building communism.

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NATIONAL

WORK OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON NATIONALITY PROBLEMS PRAISED

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[Review by Kh.T. Tursunov and A.I. Ginzburg of collective monograph "Natsional'-noye i internatsional'noye v sovremennom mire" [The National and International in the Contemporary World] prepared by the Scientific Council on National Problems of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Moldavian Section of the Scientific Council. Kishinev, "Shtinitza", 1981, 389 pages]

[Text] At the present stage of mature socialism, the correlation of national and international occupies a prominent place in the implementation of Leninist national policy. In the process of development of nations, increasingly greater significance is being attached to the deepening and expansion of many-sided ties among the peoples of the USSR and accelerated processes of formation of common traits and signs of similarity for them. In interaction of the international and the national, leading traits are increasingly becoming those of the international, lying at the basis of the new historical community of people--the Soviet people. This was emphasized with new force in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Rather voluminous literature is devoted to the indicated problems. But many aspects of them require still deeper study. In this connection, our attention has been drawn to the recently issued collective monograph "Natsional'noye i internatsional'noye v sovremennom mire" [The National and International in the Contemporary World] prepared by the Scientific Council on National Problems of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Moldavian Section of the Scientific Council.

The book consists of an introduction, 8 chapters and a conclusion. The chief task of the authors' collective was a maximally complete elaboration of problems of dialectics of contemporary national processes due to the fact that at the present stage of developed socialism, the movement toward complete unity of the nations and nationalities of the USSR occurs on the basis of gradual mutual rapprochement and creation of all the favorable conditions for the further development of each of them.

The monograph synthesizes achievements of our ethnographers, sociologists, economists, philosophers, psychologists and linguists. Publications of this kind make possible the exchange of scientific information by representatives of different disciplines and renders possible their further fruitful search.

The problem of correlation of the national and international, including regulation of international relations and national processes on a strictly scientific basis is not only of theoretical but also of great practical importance. And in this connection, quite noteworthy and important was the participation in the making of the reviewed monograph of practical workers and heads of party, soviet and economic organs in addition to scientists, which graphically illustrates the close union of Soviet science with practice and shows a radical way of quick introduction of scientific achievements into practice.

A no less important feature separating the reviewed work from a number of other works of recent years on national problems is the many-sidedness and scale of the investigation. The problem of the national and international is examined here seemingly on several levels beginning with the individual republic and ending on the scale of the entire socialist world as well as the world of capitalism.

The chief attention in the book is naturally devoted to the solution of the national question in our country. In the study of national and international in social-economic, political and spiritual processes of development of Soviet society, the authors accentuate attention on the most basic and pertinent questions such as the further equalizing of the economic and educational level of Soviet nations and their social-vocational structure, development of international relations, introduction of new rites into the way of life and so on.

The chapter of the monograph elucidating the social-economic bases of the rapprochement of socialist nations and processes of internationalization in the USSR is interesting and multifaceted. Each of the sections provides comparative material characterizing the development of the republics of the Soviet Union on the basis of different parameters, including the creation of a material-technical base for communism and drawing closer of the Soviet republics and nations with respect to the social-class structure of the population. Most indicative in this regard are the tremendous achievements of the republics of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. The problem of national and international in the spiritual life of Soviet society is most fully elaborated; moreover, the authors have analyzed in detail both the process of distribution and use of cultural values and their production.

In the work, questions are examined in detail whose special importance was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress and in a number of party-government documents. They include in particular the problem of placement of labor resources in national republics and regions, questions of raising the social and cultural level of certain nationalities of the union republics and their broader involvement in the sphere of government, leading sectors of the economy and the like. The solution of these problems, the importance of which was emphasized with new

force by L.I. Brezhnev on awarding the Order of Lenin to Uzbek SSR on 24 March 1982, requires joint efforts by representatives of the different social sciences and the close union of theory with practice.

Of major importance in the reviewed book is research on problems of correlation of the national and international not only within the limits of the Soviet Union but also within the framework of the world socialist community as well as in the nonsocialist world. On the basis of deep historical analysis, the authors show the results and prospects of further development of national relations in socialist countries. National processes in the capitalist world where class antagonism inevitably gives rise to ethno-social antagonism possess a qualitatively different character.

For the disclosure of basic tendencies in the changed correlation of the national and international in the contemporary world, sections of the book devoted to an analysis of ethnodemographic processes in the contemporary world and the correlation of the national and international in the linguistic life of peoples are most valuable.

It should be emphasized that in distinction to certain works on these problems, which are of a purely descriptive character, the reviewed study makes an attempt to disclose the inner mechanism of national processes and to reveal the law of their development and to formulate problems whose solution is necessary in the long-term progress of Soviet society.

The fact also is extremely important that an attempt is made in the book to develop a unified terminology. In our days, new terms, introduced by individual scientists, are constantly making their appearance, new meanings are attached to already used terms and so on. On this plane, the book therefore has not only theoretical but also important methodological value.

On the theoretical and methodological plane, the conclusion is of great value; it defines the chief paths and directions of further development of problems of national relations and refines the role of the social sciences in this work.

It ought to be noted that in distinction to a number of other publications of reports and communications at different conferences and symposiums, the reviewed book is not simply a collection of articles on certain problems but is subordinated to a single idea; it is an ably arranged whole work, all parts of which are logically and indissolubly interconnected.

At the same time, the book is not free of certain defects.

Thus, it is stated on page 138 that intensification of production is becoming the chief means of equalization "of the levels of economic development of the republics and of the living standards of the nations and nationalities of the USSR." Whereas significant differences still exist in regard to certain parameters in the developmental level of the republics, the differences in the levels of development of the nations and nationalities of the USSR are so insignificant that it would not be right to speak of them on the plane of a scientific problem. It would signify a denial of the fact of social justice

and of genuine social and national equality in our country. Living-standard differences among the nations and nationalities of the USSR are basically due to ethnic, climatic reasons and not to social factors. One should speak of differences in living standards as applied to economic regions rather than to nations and nationalities.

We read on page 139: "The transition to large-scale construction of a material and technical base for communism is gradually increasing the number of sectors and formes of economic and organizational activity requiring a high level of centralization of management. This is shown by the transition to the creation of unified power systems and a centralized system of gas and petroleum supply...." It is difficult to agree with such a formulation of the question for the creation of centralized system is primarily due not to problems of management but to greater economic effectiveness of large systems compared to disparate, autonomously operating industrial enterprises and a new stage in the internationalization of the country's national economic life.

It says on page 198: "As shown by the experience of development of our multinational state, integrational processes are manifested here in the fact that productive forces are overgrowing the boundaries of individual national republics."

Integrational processes are manifested first of all in complication of cooperative ties, in their quantitative and qualitative change and not in "overgrowing of boundaries." Moreover, the development of productive forces in the republics is planned in a centralized manner without consideration of republic boundaries and in accordance with specialization and cooperation on an all-union scale, for which reasons the assertion of the author is incorrect.

Other inaccurate formulations are also to be found. Moreover, the book contains many repetitions. For example, in different sections the nature of the unified national economic complex of the country is explained; in a number of places the "proven is proved."

In conclusion, I would like to wish the Scientific Council on National Problems to continue the successful practice of holding such conferences with subsequent publication of their materials in the form of collective monographs. This work will no doubt be highly valued not only in the scientific milieu but also evoke interests of a wide range of readers; it should help in the practical solution of many pertinent problems connected with the development of national and international processes.

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7697

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NATIONAL

ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM PARK PLANNED

Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian 13 Aug 82 p 6

[Report by I. Rozanova: "An Ethnographic Complex"]

[Text] Specialists from the Scientific Research and Planning and Design Institute for the General Plan for Moscow City are hoping to recreate the entire country in miniature in an ethnographic park of the peoples of the USSR which it is planned to locate in the Tsaritsyno region.

"Visitors to this unique museum park," we were told by project creators, architects Ye. Rozov and A. Khar'kov, "will not only be able to stroll about villages, Cossack settlements and farmsteads, examine ancient izbas [peasant houses], wells and chapels, and look at objects of peasant existence. Here they will have an opportunity to learn hand basket weaving and to spin using a real spinning wheel. [no closing quotes]

Folklore ensembles from the union republics will perform for the audience on days of festivals of culture and national holidays.

Of course, it is not possible to reproduce the typical mountainous countryside of Caucasia or Central Asia lifesize. And so we will resort to the traditional museum forms, namely models and dioramas. It is intended to make extensive use of the facilities of holography and the cinema.

In the future museum complex, equipped with the latest achievements of modern technology, it is planned to have a conference hall, lecture hall and movie and concert hall for visitors. Scientific associates at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Ethnography are participating actively in the planning of the park.

9642

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NATIONAL

RUTKEVICH WORK ON 'HIGH LEVEL OF EQUALITY' IN USSR PRAISED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 82 p 3

[Review by G. Shakhnazarov, doctor of juridical sciences: "The Establishment of Social Homogeneity"]

[Text] One of the most important accomplishments of the Soviet system and proof of the superiority of socialism over capitalism is the high level of equality among people and among nations achieved in the USSR. Even though they express reservations, even the open enemies of socialism have been forced to admit this.

The aim of communism is to liquidate the division of society into classes. In the final analysis this is precisely the direction in which the process of the development of the USSR's social structure is moving. As comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "in assessing experience in the development of our society in the last decades it can, I think, be suggested that the establishment of a classless society is in the main and on the whole taking place within the historical framework of developed socialism."

A book by M.N. Rutkevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deals with this important subject ("Stanovleniye sotsial'noy odnorodnosti" [The Establishment of Social Homogeneity], Moscow Politizdat 1982, 332 pages). In it the reader will find a systematic exposition of the general concept of the system of social-class relations under developed socialism, the dynamic nature of its development, the overcoming of the substantial differences between the city and countryside and between mental and physical labor, and the rapprochement of the nations. On all these questions the initial theoretical postulations of the founders of Marxism-Leninism are set forth, and trends in the change in the social structure are traced using extensive economics and statistical materials. Here, much attention is given to an analysis of the actual problems and contradictions in the process of establishing social homogeneity, and practical suggestions are made on possible ways of resolving them. Special interest is aroused in the developed interpretation of key concepts such as the organic integrity of the system of social relations, social structure, classes, social-class differences and so forth. M.N. Rutkevich does not limit himself to a positive account, but convincingly polemicizes the prejudiced interpretations of bourgeois "theoreticians" of the social processes taking place in Soviet society.

9642

CSO: 1800/1158

NATIONAL

JOURNALISTS WARNED AGAINST INVASION OF PERSONAL PRIVACY

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8, Aug 82 (signed to press 9 Jul 82) pp 14-15

[Article by Mikhail Kushtapin, special correspondent for ZHURNALIST, Saratov-Moscow: "A Noisy Divorce"]

[Text] In February of last year a young Saratov family broke up. In July this family drama was written up in the oblast komsomol newspaper ZARYA MOLODEZHI. The article thoroughly aroused the indignation of Rodion (this was the fictitious name given to the former husband). Lyudmila (the wife) still experiences deep shame regarding the article, and she will never again turn to the editors for any reason.

What happened?

Probably it is not necessary to describe the condition of a woman who is unexpectedly left alone with a small son to care for. Immediately following the divorce Lyudmila did not know what to do, how to survive, how to go on living. During this difficult period Lyudmila's sister, Irina Akimova, suggested that she turn to the chief of the propaganda department of ZARYA MOLODEZHI, Tat'yana Zorina. Why to the newspaper and to Tat'yana Zorina in particular? First of all, Irina works as a reporter for ZARYA MOLODEZHI. Secondly, Tat'yana is one of the best writers among the editors, especially on morality and morals themes.

Lyudmila came to Zorina not for the purpose of criticizing Rodion in print, but for advice, for interpersonal support and simply to air her feelings.

Her story was confused and she cried more than she spoke. Not being able to clearly explain everything that happened, she left the journalist Rodion's letters, saying that everything would become clear from them. The author of "The Story of a Love" never met with Lyudmila again.

The next day I. Akimova asked T. Zorina about the result of Lyudmila's visit. In this way Zorina learned that her visitor was the sister of a colleague.

Let us examine this situation. The newspaper reporter is the sister of the future heroine of the article. In such cases journalistic ethics precludes the publication of the article in the given newspaper. No matter how sincere the aim, no matter how regretful to pass up such an excellent topic, there was nothing to be done--an article that might cast suspicion on the author and the publication regarding the use of one's position for reprehensible goals should not be written.

It is surprising but true that the department chief, knowing full well what the written word signifies, did not see and still does not see anything unusual in the given situation. She did not tell anyone else at work about the situation, feeling that the correspondence affected only Rodion and Lyudmila, and that the sister was not involved.

After a short period of time had passed Zorina invited Rodion's father to the editorial office. She disliked him very much. In a conversation with me she admitted that she saw in him a high-handed, self-sufficient, thick-skinned philistine who would step over anyone for the sake of his own well-being and peace of mind. She decided that now everything about the relationship between Rodion and Lyudmila was clear to her and that she had to write the article in order to repulse narrow-minded aggressiveness which can even trample love.

Again a number of questions arise, questions that seemingly should not be asked of an experienced journalist. Why was the father invited to the editorial office rather than Rodion? Is it because the former lived in the proximity, in Saratov, whereas a long trip to a distant village would be required for the latter? What does the father have to do with the problem? Is it only that according to Lyudmila's version the parents were the main cause of the divorce? The journalist met with an individual only once and already was able to pigeonhole him into the group of thick-skinned philistines. She read the letters of a person she did not know and began to categorically judge his moral character and the complex family drama. How can we explain the excessive reliance on intuition and emotion? Can it be explained by professional inexperience? It must be repeated that this was not T. Zorina's first year in journalism. All that is then left to discuss is the professional independence of the author.

From a 3-year correspondence T. Zorina selected only seven letters. These seven letters are published in incomplete form; they are abridged indiscriminately, edited indiscriminately and framed with "prologues" and "epilogues." They are brought before the reader as a moral lesson, as the history of the love of two young people and finally as a moral portrait of Rodion. Is there enough in these one-sided excerpts from letters to enable the reader to judge the relationship between a man and his wife, between Lyudmila and Rodion? Probably not. Family life is too complex a problem.

The editorial introduction to the article "The Story of a Love" claimed the following motivation for its publication:

"This story could have been retold in a sketch tracing the sources, culmination and denouement of the drama. It would have been possible to emphasize certain things and to indicate who was wrong and who was right. But we chose a different approach. Before you are letters, letters from a husband to his wife, written over a period of over 3 years of married life. The letters, their vital essence, the human warmth or cold hostility retained in them enable us to sense the alienation that may develop between two individuals who are close to each other.

"We want you to read the letters carefully, to think of what they are about and of why love, with its light and pure beginning, turned suddenly into a farce, into a reason for insulting the dignity of the individual who just 2 months ago, judging by the letters, was the only one in the whole wide world..."

These were ordinary letters written to a young wife by a young husband torn away from his family. They were letters written with protestations of love, with sadness, with boredom, with minute details concerning living alone, with tender lines concerning their son, with dreams of the happiness that awaited them in the small city apartment.

Only 2 months prior to the divorce Rodion was assuring Lyudmila that she was a very good wife. Soon after that he sent her his last letter. It was unexpected and completely alien in the newspaper rendition. It discussed the dissimilarity of character and views, other men, divorce, alimony and other matters that frequently come up in court among former spouses.

The editorial introduction invited readers to decide, through the letters, who was right and who was guilty. But the commentary, the composition of the material, Lyudmila's letter, published in the place of an epilogue, the five concluding editorial sentences concerning the fact that after the divorce 4 months had passed and still Rodion had not visited his 6-month old child and that the grandfather, Rodion's father, had come to visit only once, bringing an expensive bicycle and the photograph accompanying the article, depicting a single boat with abandoned oars and in it a young woman and her child isolated from the world--all of this directed the reader's emotions against Rodion and his parents.

The divorce, alimony, a small child without his father, a lonely mother in tears--who could remain indifferent to this? But let us try to put away the emotion and to ask what "A Story of a Love" is about.

Having read the article I cannot say definitely why it is that Rodion divorced Lyudmila. If we believe Rodion's letter, then it appears that he divorced her because she was not a good wife and that with her attitude she killed his love. If we believe Lyudmila's letter then the reason for the divorce is Rodion's parents, who decided for some unclear reason that Lyudmila was unworthy of their son.

The first version excludes the second and vice versa. Both are built on unproveable assumptions.

Without doubt the family drama of Rodion and Lyudmila could have become the subject of a thoughtful article, the key to a serious discussion with the reader concerning at least the moral bankruptcy of the young people who destroyed their own happiness and deprived their son of his share. There could be a discussion about the childishness of the young people and about the egotistical nature of parental love, about concepts such as duty, honor, conscience and responsibility. An insightful journalist would be able to find many themes to write about even in the most banal of life's collisions.

However, ZARYA MOLODEZHI either could not or would not rise above the story of Rodion and Lyudmila's divorce. Hiding behind the letters of Rodion, it limited itself to a discussion of what one bought, promised and washed for the other.

Journalists come across all types of letters, but they do not utilize them all in print. Their social significance is not the only consideration--the purely ethical aspect must also be kept in mind. The intimate letters of Rodion, it is my honest conviction, were inappropriate for a newspaper column.

We must assume that T. Zorina felt this and therefore changed the names of the parties as well as the address of the hospital where Rodion works. Of course this is a procedure that is completely necessary for a newspaper. But it also allows a journalist to transform the anonymous hero to fit his own schemes and imagination. Let anyone try to show that in reality things are not the way they were depicted.

There was a rare occurrence in Saratov, the hero with the fictitious name, Rodion, appeared at the editorial office. Tat'yana Zorina admitted to me that she had not expected this. In her opinion Rodion should not have given himself away; this was not in his best interest. Here is another reason to question whether everything else in the material was all right.

The editor was on vacation. The visitors (Rodion came with his father) were seen by the executive secretary, Ye. Muzalevskiy. The first question that Rodion asked was why the author of the article did not find time to meet with the individual about whom she was preparing the material, especially since it was critical material on a sensitive theme. The father and son were told that since the names of the parties were changed the situation took on a generalized, broader, more universal nature.

That was fine, said the father and son, but why then was Rodion's real name mentioned?

This question was also not difficult to answer. A regretful typographical error had occurred. T. Zorina changed the name in all of the letters, but in one place she failed to do so, due to carelessness undoubtedly, without intent.

Assuming this is so, said the father and son, why did ZARYA MOLODEZHI allow its pages to be used for revenge, for settling scores between Lyudmila's sister and Rodion?

What revenge? What sister? Ye. Muzalevskiy was perplexed.

The executive secretary expressed his regret and promised that there would be an investigation and that if more on the subject was to be printed in the newspaper, Rodion would be notified.

The editorial staff met to evaluate "The Story of a Love." The opinion of the collective was unanimous--since I. Akimova, Lyudmila's sister, worked there the material should not have been published. T. Zorina was reprimanded for her unscrupulousness in preparing the article. Rodion's demands for refutation, for the reinstatement of his good name were ignored.

Two months passed and Rodion and Lyudmila began to forget "The Story of a Love." Suddenly in September ZARYA MOLODEZHI printed a selection of letters to T. Zorina. Again Rodion, again Lyudmila. What about the promise given by the secretary? Nothing. At about that time the editor returned and decided that since the newspaper had said "a" then it must say "b," especially since a great deal of mail on the subject was received and readers were awaiting a continuation of the discussion, and that the paper was not obliged to have Rodion agree to further articles on the subject.

Tat'yana Zorina had the opportunity to correct the situation in some way, to correct some of the errors of the previous article, to reflect on what had happened, to draw conclusions. Alas! This did not happen.

Again the column was accompanied by a photograph--the sympathetic face of a young boy with sad, sad eyes. Rodion's son was younger, but still one had to pity the little boy. Again the readers were prejudiced against Rodion. Not all readers' opinions found their way into the column. Only those were printed that reflected T. Zorina's main theme--that Rodion had not passed the test for humaneness. The journalist avoided the letters in which people wondered why the story was printed in the paper, or felt that Lyudmila left Rodion first by not moving to the village with him or, like Svetlana B. from Krasnokutskiy Rayon, were disturbed by the publication. "My life also did not work out," wrote Svetlana. "But how could I have published his letters for a public judgement? Anything can happen between a husband and wife! I am very critical of Lyudmila for her stupidity. I feel that she never loved her Rodion and now only wants to profit herself. Her actions were very untactful and very foolish. In our collective all of the women are critical of her."

An overview of the letters showed that Tat'yana Zorina had not changed her opinion, either because she was convinced of its correctness or because she did not want to admit her mistake.

The following excerpt is interesting: "The story of Rodion and Lyudmila produced a wide reader response because it was not a story about which one could say "shh" (finger to the lips) and no entrance to outsiders," wrote the journalist. "The story of Rodion and Lyudmila is the story of two people for whom love became the same "severe test of humanity" of which Sukhomlinskiy wrote, feeling that "love is first of all a responsibility for the person one loves, for his fate and for his future."

Do you understand why outsiders are not forbidden to intrude into the relationship between Rodion and Lyudmila? I personally do not. Sukhomlinskiy also does not answer this question.

Rodion did not ponder this question, however. He considered this another angry blow, a continuation of revenge.

I am far from seeing an evil intention in the publication of "The Story of a Love." Professional error is involved but I could not convince Rodion of this. As before he speaks of the violation of professional ethics on the part of the editorial staff of ZARYA MOLODEZHI and of I. Akimova (Lyudmila's sister) in particular. Whether this is so or not he has grounds to consider himself a victim of personal revenge. The newspaper itself provided a basis for this.

I met with Lyudmila and spoke with Rodion. I will not begin to judge who was right and who was guilty. I have an opinion about them, of course, but that is the subject of another article. It is a pity that the real Rodion and Lyudmila interested T. Zorina least of all in this entire episode.

How can we convince Rodion that "The Story of a Love" and the subsequent "Person and Person" were not acts of revenge, but a serious professional failure by an interested journalist? Unfortunately the failure was not accidental. Here a few words must be said about the somewhat special position of T. Zorina on the editorial staff. Many of T. Zorina's articles and sketches were recognized to be among the best. And alas, at some moment she began to believe in her own infallibility.

Believing this, she overestimated her strength in this specific case and she ignored professional rules. She felt that experience and her skill would carry her through, but this did not happen.

By publishing "The Story of a Love" the newspaper wanted to provide a moral lesson for young people. Instead it received a moral lesson for itself.

The lesson was a hard and serious one for both T. Zorina, who did not adhere to the most elementary professional standards, as well as the editors of the youth newspaper, who forgot that not everything is allowed the journalist, that not even the most beneficial goal can be justified by the publication of an article in which an individual is sacrificed for a theme.

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON WORK OF IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSIONS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 15, Aug 82 pp 52-54

[Article by K. Shchekin, secretary, Kalinin Oblast CPSU Committee: "Ideological Commission"]

[Text] The well-known CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" contained a point specifying stepping up the activities of the ideological commissions of party committees. More than 3 years have passed since that time. How are the ideological commissions performing, what influence are they having on organization of indoctrination in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, especially in workforces, and what items continue to be of concern? What can be said in this connection, and what does experience indicate?

The party-advanced task of comprehensive qualitative improvement of ideological indoctrination work demands purposeful improvement of its organization and persistent search for forms and methods which would be in fullest conformity with present-day conditions and would make it possible to generate the greatest effect.

This problem is not simple. It is not simple because the process of Communist indoctrination is multifaceted. And it is very important here to ensure most fully the coordination of actions on the part of all participants in the indoctrination process. Coordination, competence, and knowledgeability, for many party workers and activists today have a fairly clear concept of the purpose of indoctrination, but they frequently experience difficulties in how to achieve them, and in determining what actions will ensure success. Consequently there is an increasing need for knowledge of methods and techniques of analysis of the effectiveness of various aspects of indoctrination activity. One of the paramount tasks of the ideological commissions of city committees, rayon committees and primary party organization party committees is to furnish recommendations, advice and knowledge to the broad body of ideological activists, and particularly activists of primary party organizations.

The activities are being appreciably stepped up. What fosters this?

Much depends on the makeup and structure of these commissions. Handling this matter at the party oblast committee level, we sought to ensure that with its

assistance we could optimally carry out the party's demand calling for a comprehensive approach to the entire business of indoctrination and management of indoctrination, the search for ways to improve it, and display of maximum innovativeness, efficiency and persistence.

Three sections were formed on our ideological commissssion: ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination, as well as a sociological research group. The commission contains oblast committee members and candidate members working in ideological establishments, public, soviet and economic organizations, officials from various party oblast committee departments, and secretaries of a number of party city and rayon committees as well as primary party organizations. This makes it possible to ensure that problems of ideological indoctrination work are seen from different points of view and to approach the performance of indoctrination tasks in a combined manner, from a position of inseparable unity of organizational, economic management and indoctrination activity, as our party demands.

A similar organizational structure is also characteristic of the majority of commissions of party city and rayon committees and primary party organization committees, although initially their structure was distinguished by considerable diversity. Practical experience indicates that the force of influence of the ideological commission does not lie in the number of its sections, sectors and councils, but in a structure which makes it possible to operate in a purposeful manner, fairly efficiently and, most important, with results. But we take into consideration not just this.

Each time we plan commission activities for the next time segment, we proceed from the position of concentrating attention on the most topical, important problems of indoctrination and achieving maximum coordination of actions by the various organizations, establishments, and agencies. We followed precisely such an approach, analyzing on the commission practical work with ideological cadres at the rayon level, the experience of cooperation between production workforces and general-curriculum schools in indoctrinating the younger generation and preparing them for labor. We followed the same guidelines in seeking ways to improve the effectiveness of classes in the party schooling and economic education system, further development of student sociopolitical activeness, and in examining other problems.

A special place in the activities of party organizations is occupied by indoctrination of working people in a spirit of patriotism, socialist internationalism, implacability toward bourgeois ideology and morality, and class conditioning of the younger generation.

Thousands upon thousands of examples and all daily affairs attest to the high degree of our people's moral fiber and their total dedication to the homeland. At the same time forming these qualities in each and every worker and resident of the oblast has been and remains the object of constant concern on the part of the party organizations.

Here as well the ideological commission performs the role of fighting assistant to the party committee. For example, a study of this question by the ideological commission of the CPSU oblast committee conducted in the workforce of the

Mortransflot Administration, which numbers in the many thousands, made it possible to devise measures to achieve further improvement of work with seamen and more precisely to determine the role played in this work by the newspaper MAYAK, published for fishing industry enterprises, organizations of the Znaniye Society, cultural facilities for ship's companies, organizations of unions of creative artists, other agencies and establishments. The CPSU Oblast Committee ideological commission work plan specifies investigation and drafting of recommendations on such major problems as improving the ideological indoctrination process in conditions of the brigade form of organization of labor, as well as improvement of methods of analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of political indoctrination efforts in workforces.

Improvement of political indoctrination activities in workforces assumes particular importance in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which placed on the agenda implementation of the Food Program. Enormous responsibility now rests on the shoulders of primary party organizations. "Their activities," stressed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his report at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "determine to a decisive degree the moral-psychological climate in workforces, the level of organization and discipline, labor efficiency, and end results. It is important that party organizations concentrate their efforts on the main thing. And the main thing is work with people." This instruction defines the very essence of the activities of each party committee, and the party organizations of this oblast are guided unswervingly by it.

Let us take organization of ideological indoctrination activity in workforces. What concerns us here? First of all, we are still insufficiently strong in analysis and particularly in assessment of the effectiveness of indoctrination efforts. Much is said in connection with this, but few suggestions are made. Recently, for example, workforce social passports and ideological indoctrination work passports have been coming into increasingly more widespread use, including in our oblast. In our opinion this is a necessary thing, but it has not yet been thoroughly worked out. And yet for a number of years now association and enterprise passports have been kept. Practically all production activity indicators are accumulated in them, but the section on social development of workforces is not adequately developed in them. We believe that concentration in a single document of production-technical data on an enterprise and the social countenance of its workforce not only would foster an even greater organic linkage between economic and indoctrination activity but would also make it possible to use the passport in evaluating the state of ideological indoctrination activity in a workforce. This would also help ideological commissions operating directly in workforces.

Incidentally, in this oblast such commissions have been formed in 23 large primary party organizations. Many of them have found their niche and are operating productively, especially when they see their function not in holding meetings and receiving reports but rather in thorough and comprehensive preparation of matters of ideological indoctrination work for discussion at party meetings and party committee sessions, in coordinating indoctrination efforts by management and public organizations, and in study and synthesis of the best experience in indoctrinational activity. The commission's work plan is the ideological section of the party committee's plan.

Efficient organization of the indoctrination process is a matter which does not tolerate a predictable routine, and places great responsibility on primary party organizations.

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3024

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NATIONAL

RESPECT FOR RUSSIAN PAST HAS 'SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE' NOW, ARTIST CLAIMS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by RSFSR People's Artist Valentin Sidorov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Arts, secretary of the board of the RSFSR Artists Union: "The Parent Stone"]

[Text] I recently was in Novgorod. Here delegates to the 4th Congress of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments were gathering. Everyone of us could not help but be moved before the ancient and proud great Novgorod. I was also moved as I examined its restored monuments. And I was truly astounded by the heroic labor of our restorers, who often were able to bring the wonderful into life out of nonexistence. Honor and nationwide glory to them.

But I constantly found my eyes looking for the genuinely real remaining from times of yore. On finding the Novgorod stone with its characteristic redness, I looked at its surface eroded by the centuries as if I were searching for accounts of events long past. For this stone is capable of saying much, awakening both vision and hearing. Quite probably, the jackdaws screeched in the same way hundreds of years ago over the cathedral, the water of the Volkhov splashed against the boat in the same way and the breeze coming from the meadows of Nereditsa wafted the odor of aromatic hay.

And here again I felt with full force how important it is for us to preserve the living memory, the memory that is frequently provided by an ordinary stone, tree or the landscape around us.

In the village where I spent my childhood, there lay beyond the village confines, there where the road separated into all four directions, a large stone embedded in the earth and covered on one side with moss.

For some reason or other, they called it the parent stone.

Such was the custom: the stone was a place loved for children's games and walks of young people. In the spring the snow first disappeared around the stone, and the children all came here. Here the first yellow flowers and tender rose pistils--our first sweet--made their appearance. The boys and girls loved this place: it was outside the village and their evening strolls did

not bother the residents. There could be heard till dawn the sounds of the accordion and the gay laughter of the girls.

Here beside the stone, someone would always be waiting for someone, meeting and walking with someone. Those on their last journey were also taken past here on the way to the country churchyard; each such procession inevitably stopped at the stone as if to say farewell to it. And when the peasants went to war, like all their land, with all its springs and thunderstorms, they embraced the parental stone. Who knows, more than one oath of loyalty to the Motherland was given here even then. And from here it was possible by turning around to see for the last time behind the hill the village gates, the roofs of the cottages and the tops of the old white willows. Ahead the road wound in all directions into the unbounded distance....

It was said that near this stone one dark wintry night avengers of the people gathered from all the neighboring villages, some with axes, some with pitchforks--to fight Napoleon's invaders, who were subsequently all buried in one large grave not far from the stone.

I kept on thinking of the stone: the girlish laughter, the mothers' tears, and the parting touch of soldiers' rough hands. I kept remembering all this. and I could speak of all of it. But everything that lives on earth has its fate. Even the stone. It turned out to a difficult one for the parent stone.

It is silent now; it was dragged out for no reason whatsoever by a big bulldozer, turned over and broken into two; now it is an ordinary stone in the way of traffic... The thread of memory is now broken.

And how many such threads are we constantly breaking through our carelessness. How important it is for us to preserve this living thread, to inculcate in ourselves and in our descendants, in the expression of Dal', "the property of the soul that retains the consciousness of the past"!

Consciousness of the past.... At Kryukovo near Moscow, on the well-known structure in the form of a soldier past which motor vehicles streak there are to be found in tremendous letters (so that they can be read at any speed) the following words dear to all of us: "No one is forgotten and nothing has been forgotten"; near it in the midst of a field there stands a venerable oak--mute, as they say, a witness of those dread days. Here passed the advance line of our defense. Is it really a mute witness? This mighty tree, like our soldier, stood its ground, and today you can see the traces of its wounds. I must say that it is capable of imparting much to the soul of a human being. If only a modest plaque were to be placed here with the name of the military unit that stood here facing death and possibly with the names of the soldiers and commanders.

Does memory always have to speak in the language of monuments? Especially of standard ones. I have nothing against monuments, they are necessary to us, they are extremely necessary, but they should have worthy words of some great feat, capable of speaking of this to the heart of a person of the future. After all these monuments are erected for centuries.

With extraordinary speed as though in a competition--in some cases taller, in some cases larger--they are being created first in one oblast, then in another, they even frequently occur while bypassing prescribed state procedures and rules. And you begin to value all the more possibly the modest, but living, heartfelt human memory. For example, a teacher from the village of Klyuchiki in Smolenskaya Oblast planted a birch tree in memory of each soldier who failed to return from the war. Many did not return, and a whole grove is now growing. I know of many such examples. We know that in Baykonur a whole park is growing now where Yuriy Gagarin planted the first tree in honor of man's first flight into space. And how many schools, museums and libraries have been opened in honor of some event....

Awareness of the past.... How grateful we are today to Semen Stepanovich Geychenko to whose insistence we are indebted for the preservation around the Pushkin Park of an authentic landscape of villages which at one time were put in the category of having no future. And how perplexed we become sometimes on seeing next to preserved places the smokestacks of contemporary industrial production importunately sticking up toward the sky. And one is often flabbergasted on running into lack of culture. At the old Vagan'kovskoye Cemetery in Moscow, next to a modest plaque to the great Russian artist A.K. Savrasov, whose jubilee was quite recently triumphally celebrated by our public, there has now sprung up a gravestone of the sort that with its tasteless size shouts and overwhelms everything around it. One cannot help but recall with regret the "forest" of metal fences that frequently transform a cemetery into a place of difficult access. Are such symbols really necessary for the display of "love to Russian coffins"?! The culture of memory is a matter of general spiritual culture; it is a matter of traditions and deep morality.

Last century Kireyevskiy, the outstanding collector of Russian folk creative work, wrote to Yazykov: "With each hour I feel more keenly that the outstanding significant property of barbarism is absence of memory, that no high deed, no apt word can exist without the keen sense of one's worth, that the feeling of one's worth cannot exist without national pride and that there can be no national pride without a national memory."

We must not forget parent stones nor a respectful attitude toward them. All these ideas are of tremendous importance to the inculcation of the feeling of patriotism, the feeling of Motherland. They have special significance today when the world is on the verge of total annihilation and when in defense of it the voice of our country and of our people sounds with such alarm.

7697

CSO: 1800/1003

NATIONAL

MANAGERS HIDING VIOLATIONS OF LABOR DISCIPLINE, SOCIOLOGIST FINDS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by N. Bokarev, doctor of philosophic sciences: "A Bill for Absenteeism"]

[Text] "In my view, no problem is more important than strengthening of labor discipline. One absentee and drunkard can nullify the efforts of a hundred conscientious men and can throw to the wind funds spent on new equipment. And the moral losses--for those around him, for the youth and for the family--can they be counted? To what extent can they look after him? Isn't it time to use some authority?

I. Ivashov

Krasnoyarsk"

The subject of labor discipline is brought up in their letters to sociologists by V. Yermakova (Kalinin), B. Rogovitskiy (Astrakhan'), I. Travnikov (Moscow), S. Peremitin (Kirov) and many others. The question is very acutely put concerning wages and bonuses (a letter on this topic by P. Kopylov was published in our column on 18 July).

Scientists of the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences studied the effectiveness of measures of action on strengthening of labor discipline among the production collectives of Ivanovo and Novgorod.

In bringing to your attention N. Bokarev's article, the editors ask you to express your opinion on the questions touched upon. What is being done for the strengthening of labor discipline in your collective? What measures would you consider most effective in regard to violators of discipline? Perhaps one of those who come under such violators would like to give his frank opinion?

Who Is a Violator?

We know that one minute of worktime on a national economic scale "is worth" more than one million rubles: to lose it means to lose the result of a day's work of almost 200,000 people.

We know that there is no abstract violator, that is, a violator "in general" to be found in nature. They are living concrete people. But despite all the individuality of representatives of this category, they have common social characteristics. We found it not without interest to look more sharply at the outline of their generalized sociological portrait.

It turns out that each third violator has in all length of service of up to three years. For each third person, it is his first place of work. The rest are "job hoppers" with length of service. Almost all have a secondary or a secondary specialized education. They display practically no activity in social life. Far from all take part in socialist competition. They visit extremely rarely workers meetings and when they do attend, they do not speak out; they take no part in the solution of production problems bothering their comrades. Two-thirds of them do not study in the system of economic and political education.

The characterization of violators can be supplemented with the data of a survey conducted among them. On their own admission, only one out of four enjoys respect in his collective, while two-thirds do not know how their colleagues consider them. Many of them have no knowledge of the achievements of the best workers and are not acquainted with the history of their enterprise. Moreover, they remain practically in ignorance of the work plans of the sector, shop and plant and are poorly informed regarding questions of internal and external policy of the country. It also was found that violators of labor discipline are significantly less informed than the other workers with respect to labor legislation.

Such are the initial outlines of a generalized portrait of violators of labor discipline. They invite unhappy speculation. To a certain degree, this is also a unique "portrait" of work of management, party organization of the enterprise. This refers to the work which should be conducted with young, and not only young workers, and which is the alpha and omega of training.

We frequently say that a person acquires an education at work. But in itself the process of labor if its social content is not disclosed or understood can provide but little. Studies show that violations of labor discipline become the subject of talk at those enterprises where there is no real concern for ideological growth, education, vocational skill and culture of the young people and where novices are left to themselves. On coming to production, many young men and women feel stymied in the face of the slightest difficulties. And if the collective does not come to their aid, the result can be absenteeism, latenesses and firing.

Benefits for Veterans

At the Ivanovo Carding-Machine Plant, statistics of violations are carefully maintained. But the economic, social and moral loss from these violations does not reach every worker. Could this be one of the reasons why arbitrary absenteeism grows here from year to year and comprises about 3,000 man-days? This "record" of the past 10 years exceeds threefold the 1971 indicators. The situation is similar at the Ivanovo Blended Yarn Combine.

It cannot be said that the developed situation is tolerated at these enterprises. Most of the workers consider it abnormal. What corrective measures are proposed? Everyone with whom we talked thinks that the granting of additional benefits to persons with continuous length of service who have not committed any violations of labor discipline would have a positive effect. The advisability of such a measure is acknowledged by the violators themselves: more than 70 percent of them consider it to be just.

But cadre workers enunciate this thought. The proposed measures, of course, are necessary. But when you come to think of it, all these rewards are being granted for normal work, for elementary conscientiousness: a person does not violate labor discipline, is faithful to his enterprise and so on. But he receives for this wages, a normal vacation and later on a pension. So is it necessary to provide a reward for everything which should be the norm, the rule? What is more, we shall soon start to say "thank you" to a person, and even pay him extra, for the fact that he simply comes to work. In such a situation, the result is that the violator of labor discipline in general is not particularly punished. He is simply not rewarded: the vacation, wages and pension he receives are not special benefits but prescribed by the Code of Laws on Labor. Where is the punishment? If a vacation, let us say, were to be reduced by 2-3 days, this would really be punishment.

As we know, a person who has decided to quit work must in advance inform management in writing on dissolution of the labor contract one month before quitting. The introduction of this measure has been accepted with satisfaction by most workers. Naturally, this statute did not appeal to all kinds of violators --this was indicated by almost one half of the persons surveyed in this group. They also were not happy with the fact that now with repeated severance from work on their personal wish in the course of a year without a valid reason continuity of length of service is eliminated. Here you have effective punishments: the interests of "job hoppers" are impaired.

In the Presence of Comrades

The reaction of the violators themselves is interesting in regard to the measures action taken with respect to them. It is interesting but somewhat unexpected. It is no secret that many managers and administrators consider as a most effective action reduction or deprivation of material rewards. But the study showed that among violators the "blow to the pocketbook" did not provoke particular concern: deprivation of a bonus "frightens" only each fourth person of them and transfer to lower paid work only each tenth person. Why does it happen in

this way? Is the money not needed? Are earnings high? This is not the problem. Naturally, no one turns down an extra ruble. Simply put, there are punishments that are feared more than material sanctions. Violators themselves consider such to be a principled talk in the brigade, an answer before comrades. But they often do not have to make such an answer. At the blended yarn combine, half of the absentees and loafers had received administrative punishments and only one-third were discussed at a meeting of the collective. They were invited even more rarely--only one out of five--to a session of a comrades' court; at the carding machine plant, only one in ten of the violators was discussed by the collective.

What is the reason for this? Namely the fact that the force of public action and the importance of moral factors in education are obviously underestimated at these enterprises. The opinion of the collective is used most inadequately and at times only formally. Here is indirect evidence of this: less than 20 percent of violators of discipline consider a summons to a session of a comrades' court to be an effective measure. Incidentally, could it be otherwise if this measure was applied to only 3 percent of all violators?

What Statistics Say

Let us note that the condition of labor discipline is also an indicator of the strength of the director. And the majority of those that took part in the survey consider that there should be considered in an evaluation of the work of management not only production indicators but also the state of labor discipline among the collective. Plant statistics unfortunately do not always fully indicate the true picture. Why? Because obviously in saving the honor of the uniform, certain directors frequently attempt to hide individual violations. There has become established even a so-called latent (hidden) form of violations. And leaves of one or two days with the permission of management that are rather widely practiced are frequently nothing else but tacit capitulation to absenteeism. Frequently foremen, chiefs of sectors, and shops, realizing that absenteeism may influence awarding of bonuses, simply cover up the violators.

Most workers of the surveyed enterprises consider such a situation completely abnormal. Incidentally, many of them are quite strict in assessments of their immediate supervisors, especially in the case of the primary production collective. It is characteristic that among the demands that workers make on their supervisors, first places are usually occupied by such things as consistency, adherence to principle, even severity in regard to violations of labor discipline. The desire to "whitewash" various kinds of violations provokes definite dissatisfaction among workers. This is a hopeful sign. Once the collective itself objects to such glossing over, it may be counted on that the hidden form of violations will be declared to be outside the law.

We know that principled criticism of defects in the collective and a favorable climate for it constitute most important conditions for the success of the struggle against violations of labor discipline. Naturally they are not the only ones. A basic factor has been and still is order in production

organization. And no educational measures can ensure success if lathes are idling through the fault of supervisors, if "crash work" is a regular phenomenon, if nothing is done for the improvement of work and living conditions. Disorder breeds disorder. And nothing disciplines a person as much as normal organization of labor.

In the course of the study we once more were convinced that honest and conscientious workers--and they are the majority--do not want to have near them slipshodness, a contemptuous attitude toward work and silence in the presence of defects. And a direct duty of party committees and heads of production is more active use of the mighty power of public opinion. Only in this way can a solid barrier be set up against violators of labor discipline.

7697

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NATIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S LETTERS DEPARTMENT DESCRIBED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 9, May 82 pp 43-51

[Article by B. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU CC Letters Department: "An Attentive Attitude toward the Letters and Suggestions of Working People Is the Duty of Every Leader to the People and to the Party"]

[Text] Concern for the welfare of Soviet people and their multi-faceted development comprises the essence of all the practical activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. This resounded with particular force at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Specific concern for the specific person, his needs and requirements..."--that is the way Comrade L. I. Brezhnev expressed this thought precisely and clearly.

Flowing into the CPSU CC, into party and soviet organs, are thousands and thousands of letters, expressing undivided approval and support of the party's domestic and foreign policies, as well as ardent gratitude to the Central Committee and personally to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for manifesting a truly Leninist concern for enhancing the well-being of the working people, their work, rest, and recreation.

The great political importance of letters from the working people and the need for a genuinely party attitude toward them are mentioned in the following documents and materials of the 26th Party Congress: the Accountability Report of the Central Committee, the report of the Central Auditing Commission, and the speeches of the delegates. For the first time a party congress adopted a decree "On Letters and Declarations of Working People, on Appeals of Communists, Addressed to the 26th CPSU Congress."

More than 270,000 letters, labor reports, and greetings were sent to this congress; 12,000 messages were received by the delegates directly. And every one of them is an exciting document, testifying to the unbreakable unity of the party and the people, the unlimited trust which the Soviet people have in the CPSU, its deeds and accomplishments.

"I, a simple Soviet woman," wrote A. G. Kalashnikova from the city of Kuznetsk, Penzenskaya Oblast, "have decided to write this letter in order to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Leninist Party and the Soviet government for their constant concern for the people's welfare. I have brought up 10 children. Eight of them received higher and secondary specialized educations. They are all working, making their own contributions to the nationwide cause of building communism. With

a mother's heart I approve and support the peace-loving policy of our state and the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee."

A letter by M. N. Zosimov from the city of Vol'yansk, Zaporozhskaya Oblast states: "The country's working people have an unlimited faith in our homeland's party, and they are multiplying their efforts in order to implement all its plans with honor. It is gratifying to recognize that our mighty Motherland is the bulwark of peace throughout the entire world. All of this did not come about just by itself but rather because of the wise and far-sighted policy of the party."

It is impossible to read without excitement letters from citizens expressing lofty patriotic feelings in connection with the forthcoming notable event--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. They clearly reveal the Soviet people's concern for the step-by-step implementation of the measures outlined by the party for economic and social development, for improving the work of the administrative organs, the economic mechanism, strengthening socialist legality and law and order, and improving the cause of communist education. The suggestions, remarks, and advice expressed in these letters facilitate the successful implementation of our party's political course, as well as the realization of the current and future tasks of building communism.

This is why Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, in touching upon questions of working with letters, stated the following in his Accountability Report: "The /letters and suggestions of working people/ */in italics/* have an enormous importance as a channel of vital communication between the party and the masses. Trusting in the party limitlessly, they turn to it with an open heart regarding the most essential problems of social life, labor, and everyday life, frankly share their own ideas and concerns, and criticize existing shortcomings. The CC ascribes great importance to working with letters and to reacting to them in a timely manner."

A logical continuation of the attention paid by the congress to these letters was the decree of the party Central Committee entitled "On Measures for Further Improving Work with Letters and Suggestions from Working People in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." It was received by the Soviet people as a new manifestation of the party's concern for strengthening its ties with the masses, increasing their political and social activity, ensuring the broad utilization by Soviet citizens of their constitutional rights.

The above-mentioned decree differs from those adopted previously on these same matters in that it concentrates mainly on organizing work with the suggestions made by working people with regard to carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They make it possible to broaden and deepen the contents of the activity of the party, soviet, and other organizations, to take into account more fully the desires, essential needs, and demands of the working people.

The decree turns the attention of party committees, soviet and other organs to the need for a more active conduct of work regarding the disclosure, study, and elimination of the reasons causing the complaints, as well as repeated and group-type petitions.

Particular attention is paid to increasing the role played by the primary party organizations in working with letters. Experience testifies that where people are well-informed, where the examination of letters and declarations is under strict party supervision, where there is, in fact, a manifested concern for the urgent needs of people, that is where complaints, repeat letters to higher organizations practically do not occur, or only in isolated instances.

In connection with this, I refer to V. I. Lenin's directive "to study in ever-greater specificity the local experience, details, petty matters, practice, and practical experience, to penetrate deeply into life itself,...not to be afraid of revealing errors and a lack of know-how...."

Soviet laws guarantee the right of citizens to appeal to any level. At the same time, analysis of the mail received by party and soviet organs shows that many complaints and declarations are written to higher organizations because of insufficient information on the part of citizens concerning Soviet laws, the competency and functions of local organs. This is why the CC decree requires that party committees constantly conduct highly skilled explanations of citizens' constitutional rights and obligations, the legislation on examining suggestions, declarations, and complaints, the powers and competencies of state, public, and economic organs. The local party organs have begun to manifest more concern for improving the public's information about the urgent problems of domestic and foreign policy, as well as the activities of public and state organizations. "The party regards this aspect of the work of its own organizations," writes Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, in his book "Voprosy raboty partiynogo i gosudarstvennogo apparata" [Operational Problems of the Party and State Apparatus], "as a firm condition for strengthening the party's ties with the masses, for activating their participation in administering public and state affairs."

It has become a commonly known truth that the letters from working people to party, soviet, and economic organs constitute an important source of information on the most diverse questions of social life and activity. Their number grows from year to year. If between the 24th and 25th party congresses the CPSU CC received about two million letters, then between the 25th and 26th party congresses this figure was more than three million. In 1981 alone the Central Committee received 900,000 letters and declarations; 3.5 million appeals came in to the party organs of the country to the party raykom exclusively. In truth, it is possible to extract from this inexhaustible source, with benefit to the cause, reliable information concerning the attitude of people, about their needs and demands. And, hence, with a proper set-up of work, it is also possible to actively influence this attitude, to anticipate demands and complaints in order to avert them, to mold public opinion in the necessary direction.

But it is not just a matter of the informational value of the letters. Under the conditions of developed socialism and the further improvement of the Soviet society's political system, letters have become one of the active forms whereby working people can participate in discussing and solving the country's most important questions, and in running the Soviet state. This is a clear manifestation of our democracy, a democracy not in words but in fact, a democracy which is operative and genuine.

Deserving of attention is the way this work has been set up in the CC's of the Communist Parties of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Tajikistan, in the Moscow Gor'kom, the Ivanovskiy, Moskovskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy, Tatarskiy, and other party obkoms. The departments of the Gor'kovskiy CPSU Obkom, for example, regularly submit for examination by the bureau and secretariat analytical notes and information, prepared on the basis of letters and declarations. They raise the most diverse problems: the observance of the labor laws, the maintenance of law and order, and stepping up the struggle against violations of the law, further improvement in the material-everyday-living conditions of war veterans and family members of servicemen who died, procurement of agricultural products, etc. These are the very same questions whose solution is the direct concern of the letter-writers, the working people of this oblast. And it is obviously not just by chance that there is a noticeable trend here toward a decrease in the number of certain categories of complaints, in particular, those directed at shortcomings in the work of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, etc. Considerably fewer repeat letters have been coming in.

Being practiced more extensively in the work of party committees is the examination of complaints by apparatus workers, accompanied by a trip out to the localities involved; this makes it possible to delve into the essence of the problem more effectively and circumstantially, and to reach a correct, well-motivated conclusion. Last year, for example, the Kurskiy Obkom workers checked out more than 1500 letters in the localities involved. This modus operandi is being actively utilized in the Bryanskiy, Kaluzhskiy, Gomel'skiy, Donetsk, Chelyabinskiy, and several other party obkoms. In Mangyshlaxskaya Oblast the leading officials--the secretaries of the party oblast committee, the chairman of the oblispolkom and his deputies--drive out for personal reception sessions into the rayons and to enterprises.

Analysis of the group-type and individual appeals as well as the answers to them on the most diverse questions has shown that many of the shortcomings indicated in the letters are the result of serious malfunctions on the part of the local party and soviet organs. "Quite often," it was noted at the 26th Congress, "problems put forth by the working people can and should be solved by the enterprise directors, or by the rayon and city organizations." Frequently, moreover, the solution of these problems does not require large material outlays or major organizational restructuring. In order to solve them, we simply need to conscientiously carry out the obligations determined by our duty.

Indeed, was it really necessary for the inhabitants of the village of Cherkasskaya Konopel'ka, Sudzhanskiy Rayon, Kurskaya Oblast to turn to the CPSU CC to resolve such an essentially simple yet vitally important problem such as grain delivery to the village? But they were compelled to do this because the local authorities had not gotten around to taking the necessary measures. And, unfortunately, there are quite a few such examples.

It should also be noted that a significant portion of the complaints and repeat letters appear due to the lack of proper publicity, informing the public about the status and prospects for resolving the social-everyday and, in particular, the housing problems. Let me cite the following example. In a group-type letter the inhabitants of Sovetskaya Street in the city of Kalinin have requested a solution to the problem of capital repair of the apartment houses in which they are living.

From the party obkom's answer it follows that, according to the plan for the capital repair of the city's housing stock, the above-mentioned apartment houses are scheduled for repair in 1982, and already at the present time the families whose living space will be eliminated during the repairs are being resettled in well-laid-out housing. It turns out that the inhabitants of these houses did not know about the intended plans for repairs, and, therefore, they complained. But, of course, such complaints could be prevented with the appropriate setting up of explanatory work. It could be conducted by the most diverse methods: through political information specialists at the place of residence or at the place of employment, by means of regular meetings with the public by economic and party leaders, deputies of the local Soviets, during the holding of unified political days, open-letter days, information conferences, or through the press. It seems that on this level significantly more active use could be made of the possibilities of agitation groups and agitation centers.

Deserving of attention in this regard is the experience of the Ryazanskiy Gorispolkom. The gorsovet is continually interested in the opinions of citizens of their city with regard to problems which are being or about to be solved. Furthermore, in drawing the inhabitants into the administration of municipal affairs, the gorispolkom calls upon them to actively express their own opinions, to send in their own remarks and suggestions. And the people do respond; they write, propose, and criticize. Thus, during the preparation of the gorsovet session concerned with questions of improving the conditions of work, rest, and recreation for the city's inhabitants, more than 900 suggestions were received by the ispolkom, many of which were reflected in the session's decisions and taken into account in working out a five-year plan for the city's development. And the session itself proceeded in an interesting manner, based on vital and specific materials. In our opinion, this experience deserves not simply approval but thorough study and further development, as well as use in other cities and populated centers.

The practice of drawing the broad-based party-management activists into working with letters also seems useful. Their members have been included in the creation of permanently operating groups for working with letters, accountable bureaus of the party gorkom or raykom in many city and rayon party committees. Along with this, temporary public commissions have been created, which participate in the preparation and examination of individual letters. Such a supernumerary group, for example, has been organized and is functioning under the Iskitimskiy CPSU gorkom, Novosibirskaya Oblast; it includes members and candidate members of the party gorkom. Regularly providing accounts to the gorkom, the members of this group study the status of work with letters in the primary party organizations; they check up on the execution of the appropriate decrees of the city party committee and take part in the preparation of questions for consideration in the bureau and plenums of the CPSU gorkom. All this makes it possible for the party committee to keep its finger on the pulse of municipal life, to influence it more actively and purposeively.

Supernumerary groups, social councils, commissions, juridical consultations, public receptions--all these ought to be used actively in order to raise higher the level of work with letters in places where the bulk of the problems being put forth in them are resolved directly. Their practical activity should be constantly monitored by the party committees; they must render day-to-day assistance.

Also of great importance on this level is the practice, which has been consolidated in the local party organizations, of conducting unified political days--a mass and valid forum of propaganda and agitation, of informing working people about the most urgent problems of domestic and international life. In particular, this work has been well set up in Volgogradskaya Oblast, where taking part in this measure on a monthly basis are from 5,000 to 7,000 rapporteurs and supernumerary lecturers of the party committees; this encompasses 30,000--40,000 persons. The topics covered in the unified political days are diverse, but what is especially important is that they are drawn up, taking into account the interests and suggestions of the working people. Every time the lecturers and rapporteurs receive more than 3,000 questions: most of these are answered directly in the auditorium by way of providing authoritative explanations to the audience; the remainder are delivered to the party committees, where, after appropriate study and analysis, they are utilized for working out solutions and for application in practical work. Thus, taking into consideration the remarks of working people, a number of CPSU rayon committees discussed the question of the quality of housing construction and that of social, cultural, and everyday-service facilities, about the laying out of populated centers, and several other questions.

Open-Letter Days have recently attained widespread acceptance in the country; this is an effective form for the active study and formation of public opinion, and it has been approved by the CPSU CC. If as recently as two years ago such measures were isolated and conducted basically by a few central and republican newspapers, they have now become, in essence, an inalienable element in the work of many party gorkoms and raykoms. In Tajikistan, for example, five Open-Letter Days were held in 1979, 117 in 1980, and 142 last year. The Abayskiy Party Raykom, Semipalatin-skaya Oblast, Kazakhstan has considered it feasible to conduct Open-Letter Days in all sovkhoses and the rayon center. Good examples on this level have also been furnished by the Kemerovskaya, Volynskaya, and certain other oblast-level party organizations.

Wherein do we see the reason for the great popularity and undoubted positive effect of the new form of working with the letters and declarations of working people? Above all, in the fact that every worker obtains the opportunity to ask a question which is disturbing him directly of that responsible official on whom its solution depends and to receive a specific and direct answer. A specific answer to a specific question. This is also one of the forms for further deepening and developing socialist democracy, for affirming the Leninist principles of publicity in administration, of workers' participation in running the society's affairs.

In the meetings the working people direct the leaders' attention to the most urgent problems disturbing the population at the given moment and requiring top-priority solution. At the same time the leader uses the opportunity of a frank conversation in order to better inform people about the state of affairs on the production line, in the city, or on the settlement about existing problems and difficulties, to forestall the rise of various types of conflict situations and false rumors, to organize public opinion to actively overcome shortcomings. The greatest organizational and ideological-educational results are achieved by those meetings which are preceded by meticulous preparatory work and an exact formulation of the topic for the upcoming conversation.

A considerable portion of workers' letters which arrive at the CPSU CC are sent on for examination to the central organizations, ministries, and departments. Many letters arrive at ministries and departments via other organizations as well as directly from citizens. It may be stated with all certainty that here also in recent times the level and quality of work with letters has noticeably improved. Questions derived from them are discussed more often at collegium and partkom sessions, as well as at the meetings of Communists from the ministerial and departmental apparatus. There has been a decrease in the number of letters examined after the deadlines have expired. The suggestions and critical remarks of citizens are analyzed more profoundly, and, based on them, the necessary conclusions are drawn.

Several ministries and departments include in their programs of courses and seminars on upgrading the skills of managerial personnel study of the practice of working with letters and oral declarations from working people. Last year, for example, the Ministry of Railways conducted group-type conference-seminars with the chiefs of the complaint offices and the workers from the railroad divisions who are responsible for organizing work with letters and for receiving the working people.

Nevertheless, as check-ups have shown, there are still substantial shortcomings in work with letters in the ministries and departments.

In some organizations they simply brush aside critical signals from the localities, trusting those at whom the criticism is directed to check out the complaints. Often, moreover, the necessary monitoring controls over performance are lacking. We cannot put up with such a vicious practice. There is nothing more intolerable than an excessively formal, bureaucratic attitude towards people's requests, toward their suggestions and critical remarks.

The following example was cited at the CPSU Tul'skiy Gorkom. A mother of five children had petitioned the Proletarskiy Raispolkom to eliminate the structural defects in her apartment: a leak in the roof, walls freezing up, etc. The letter was transmitted for examination to the former chief of the ZhKO [housing and municipal services department], Comrade Mogil'nikov, the latter re-transmitted it to the chief engineer, and he sent it on to the chief of the housing-repair trust. As a result, what could have been done within a month stretched out for a year and a half. And until the party organs intervened no one was held responsible for this red tape and indifference.

At the present time the practical work of ministries and departments includes more and more extensive day-to-day, vital communication with working people and, in particular, the reception of citizens with regard to questions which are of interest to them. However, far from all management workers have shown an interest in this. As before, too few citizens are received by certain ministers, their deputies, or the chiefs of main administrations and other administrations. As check-ups have indicated, seven deputy ministers of the USSR Ministry of Trade over the last three years received only 124 persons in all, although during this period 1,376 callers came into the ministries reception office. It has also transpired that insufficient attention has been paid to receiving citizens by certain leading officials from the USSR Ministries of the Aviation Industry, Light Industry, Power and Electrification, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, as well as Gosleskhoz [State Committee for Forestry]. There still remains much to be done so that live

communication with people becomes an unbreakable rule in the work of the leading officials of ministries and departments. "Departmental or bureaucratic barriers often still prove to be an obstacle on the path to solving economic, and not just economic, problems," said L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. And who should be out front in the fight to overcome these barriers if not the partkoms of the ministries and departments? They must be more determined and uncompromising in standing on guard of the general state interests."

Also of importance on the level of improving the results of examining letters is the following factor: in recent years the CPSU CC Secretariat has adopted quite a few decisions with regard to the summarized notes, prepared on the basis of letters from working people coming in to the CPSU CC. Along with appropriate instructions, they are sent out to local party organs, ministries, departments, Councils of Ministers of the Union and autonomous republics, executive committees of kray and oblast Councils. On the basis of these documents, important measures in the field of state and economic construction have been worked out and implemented. The developed documents concerning the work accomplished are then presented to the CPSU CC.

It must be said, however, that not always and not all officials approach with the necessary responsibility and effectiveness either the practical solution of the problems posed in these notes nor the presentation of the appropriate documents to the CPSU CC. We often encounter materials which are very similar to pro forma responses, and some even resemble attempts to keep silent. Behind the documents presented one frequently sees a lack of desire on the part of certain workers to rise above the facts communicated in a letter, to see beyond it its socially significant, pressing phenomenon, to furnish it with a party, state evaluation, to draw conclusions, or to adopt any concrete measures going beyond the framework of the case taken as an individual instance.

A broad scope, business-like quality, and effectiveness have been attained by work with letters in the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets, the Councils of Ministers of the Union and autonomous republics, and the local soviet organs. Here, following the example of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputies, as well as the responsible officials of the ispolkom apparatus, directors of enterprises and institutions are drawn into the examination of letters. A great deal of attention is accorded to ensuring publicity in the activity of the soviet organs, their regular furnishing of accounts and information to the population regarding the problems being considered.

By way of monitoring the execution of the decrees issued by the CPSU CC concerning work with the letters and oral declarations of working people in 180 at a session of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet a report was heard from the Rovenskiy Oblispolkom on the work of the soviet and the economic organizations of the oblast, and in April 1981--a report from the chairman of the Kirovogradskiy Oblispolkom. Recently there was a check-up on work with letters in the Cherkasskiy Oblispolkom.

The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers has worked out a well-developed plan of measures regarding the execution of the CPSU CC decree entitled "On Measures for Further Improving Work with Letters and Suggestions from Working People in the Light of the Decisions Made by the 26th CPSU Congress." It has provided for rendering assistance of a practical nature to soviet organs, ministries, and departments.

It is intended, for example, to hold a series of conferences and seminars with the apparatus workers of the ministries' administrations of affairs, with the chiefs of the general departments of all the gorrayispolkoms, and to implement the necessary practical measures.

Much attention is being paid to improving work with letters and to organizing the reception of working people by the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies of Moscow, Leningrad, those of the Moscow, Leningrad, and many other oblasts.

In working with letters, as in any other party work, there are no details which are "too petty." It is always important to approach the evaluation of the nature and contents of written and oral declarations by citizens from genuinely party and state viewpoints, with a lofty sense of principle and responsibility. Unfortunately, certain soviet organs begin to take decisive and effective measures only when serious shortcomings are revealed, when some sort of ChP [extreme event] occurs, and they concern themselves much less with preventing violations or eliminating the causes which lead to complaints from the public.

A large number of letters come in to the country's trade-union organs. And this is natural, inasmuch as the trade unions take part in deciding practically all questions connected with the work, life, and everyday concerns, representing and defending their interests. The AUCCTU, along with its sub-departmental trade-union councils, committees, and organizations are exhibiting concern with regard to raising the level of the trade-union apparatus's work with letters and declarations in the spirit of an attentive and respectful attitude toward people, their requests and complaints.

"Competence, an acute feeling for what is new, an extremely close tie with the masses, attention to people, and a knowledge of the human soul--these are the qualities which must mark the trade-union official of our times," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions.

However, essential shortcomings have occurred in the work of trade-union councils and committees regarding the examination of letters from workers and office employees. The trade-union organs do not always exhibit the necessary persistence in eliminating the causes which bring about the complaints; they have poorly analyzed the motives of personal appeals and do not fully utilize the rights have been accorded to them with respect to defending the interests of the working people. Certain trade-union councils and committees too seldom check out letters by taking trips out to the localities involved, they rarely discuss the accounts of their sub-departmental, trade-union organs regarding work with declarations and complaints, and they fail to manifest the necessary high standards toward their staffs for the careful and timely resolution of the problems presented in the letters.

The party considers that trade-union organs ought to regard work with letters as one of the important sectors of their activity, as an integral part of the organizational and educational work of trade unions.

"In all questions touching the vital interests of human beings," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the trade-union congress, "the trade-union committees should cooperate more actively with the organs of the Soviet regime. In

their turn, the Soviets of People's Deputies and their ispolkoms cannot operate effectively without interacting with the trade unions. Cooperation between them must be strengthened at all levels, including the highest level."

Guided by party directives and utilizing letters from the working people, the Omsk Trade-Union Council, in conjunction with the oblispolkom as instructed by the CPSU obkom, conducted a check-up on the correctness of the accounts and distribution of housing at 160 enterprises of the city of Omsk, and, taking into consideration the suggestions from the working people, they approved the "Statute on the Procedure for Granting Housing Space in Omskaya Oblast." As a result, the amount of complaints on such matters to the CPSU decreased by more than one-half.

Nevertheless, it is far from everywhere that affairs have been arranged so well. As was noted at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, quite a few letters arrive at the CPSU CC and the AUCCTU with regard to shortcomings in the distribution of housing, the organization of trade and public dining, and in health care. It is clearly high time that these sectors of work be placed under stricter supervision and made more effective. This is a task of enormous political importance and profoundly democratic contents.

Letters from working people comprise an important supplementary means for monitoring the activity of staffs, as well as the state of affairs in certain sectors of economic construction. It must be confessed that sometimes alarm signals from citizens come in for years concerning this or that manager of a farm or institution; however, these signals are examined superficially, and there instances where the complaints have been sent to those very officials whose actions are being complained about, which is completely intolerable, or the persons who have spoken such a frankly, personally unpleasant truth are harrassed in all manner of ways. It is impossible to put up with the existing facts of suppression of criticism or of persecution because of it. The party, soviet, and trade-union organizations, along with the public, must decisively oppose this anti-social phenomenon.

In our country all the conditions have been created for speaking out frankly and critically. They have found all manner of support in party and soviet organizations. Nevertheless, some of the authors of letters do not sign them for various reasons. And it seems correct when the local party and soviet organs, upon examining such a letters, extract from it the contents, the essence of the problem which is set forth. Furthermore, we must reveal the reasons for the appearance of letters without signatures and take measures to eliminate them. Such work is being conducted in many party committees and not without good effects.

It is understandable that amid all the attention being paid to the well-grounded critical remarks and complaints of citizens there should still be some consequences of all kinds of slander and calumny. Correct procedures are followed there where persons who have abused our humane laws are held strictly responsible.

Working with letters from working people constitutes a direct, everyday duty of party, soviet, trade-union, and state organs. It is important to bear in mind the directive of the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that a sensitive, attentive attitude toward letters, requests, and complaints from citizens must be regarded

by every party worker, by every leading official as his duty to the people and to the party. Proceeding from these lofty, genuinely Leninist requirements, everyone must so structure his work who comes into contact with letters from working people and arranges the reception of citizens.

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2384

CSO: 1800/1095

NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGISTS IDENTIFY WEAKNESSES IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by S. Bobyr', secretary of the BSSR Communist Party Gomel Obkom in the column "The Quality of Ideological Work": "Prompted by the Sociologists"]

[Text] Ideological support has been and remains a most important factor promoting implementation of party economic and social policy. This is why the 26th CPSU Congress, determining the main tasks in the field of ideological and political-educational work, particularly stressed that under the new conditions it is a matter of restructuring many sectors and spheres of ideological work. An attempt must be made to make its content more topical and to make its forms meet the present-day needs and requirements of Soviet people.

One important prerequisite for this kind of restructuring is a deeper knowledge of the interests and needs of the different categories of workers. To this end the party committees in the oblast have recently begun to make more active use in their propaganda activities of material obtained as the result of sociological studies. Thus, the propaganda and agitation departments in the Gomel and Zhlobin gorkoms and the Vetkovskiy raykom have developed a long-term program for conducting these studies on ideological questions. The task has been set of analyzing the effectiveness of the forms and methods of political-educational work by personnel managers in enterprises and establishments. As a result, both successes and failures have been revealed. Let me cite some examples.

Immediately following the conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress the need arose to clarify form and effectiveness when leaders were explaining its historic decisions. Sociological studies were conducted at the Gomel "Promtovary" Association. The findings were rather unexpected. In virtually all the subdivisions of the association serious work was being done to study the congress materials, and the main burden was being borne by the leaders of the collectives. However, among them the greatest activity was being shown by administrative workers, while, strange to tell, some shop party organization secretaries spoke with people more rarely and appeals were made less frequently to them for help. It turned out that only 56.2 percent of those polled were completely satisfied with the answers to the questions they had raised, and that in their statements the personnel managers often sidestepped pointed questions and provided little new information.

From the results of the study the party committee of the association took specific steps to strengthen the educational role of the managers in the collective. These

questions were discussed at party meetings, and amendments were made to the personal plans of all agitation-and-propaganda cadres.

There is no need to explain how important it is to note in good time and to support a good initiative by a leading worker. We decided to devote a special study to this. The main working hypothesis was that there is a connection between the level of propaganda for initiative and the final results of the collective's work. Substantiation was required for a system of measures to create conditions that insure the rapid introduction of into production of everything new and progressive.

The sociologists designed a special questionnaire and conducted a poll among a large group of workers at a number of major industrial enterprises in the oblast. Most of those polled were staff personnel and professionally mature workers. Their opinion reflects most fully the actual state of affairs. A considerable proportion of the production workers--76.9 percent--indicated that they themselves carefully monitor the initiatives of innovators in their own sector. And this circumstance could not but be a cause for rejoicing.

At the same time it was established that propaganda of the initiatives of innovators was poorly taken up by the enterprise managers--the director and the chief specialists. Only 5.7 percent of those polled had found out about initiatives from them. The main sources were the newspapers and magazines and radio and television broadcasts. This was indicated by 47.7 percent of those polled. About one-fifth of the workers noted they obtain information about initiatives from their immediate superiors, 15.9 percent from agitators and political information workers, and 12.6 from their work comrades. Moreover, discussion of the possibility of supporting initiatives did not always and everywhere take place at the necessary level. Thus, at the "Komintern" Association half of those polled thought that there was no efficient system at the enterprise for familiarization with the work methods used by innovators.

From the results of this study the party oblast committee took steps aimed at improving the propaganda of patriotic initiatives and the study and introduction of leading methods and undertakings. For this they began making more extensive use of the mass information media and statements by members of the information-and-propaganda groups and the political information workers and agitators. As a result, initiatives approved by the BSSR party obkom bureau from leading collectives at the enterprises and organizations in the oblast to develop socialist competition for the successful completion of plan tasks for 1982 and to greet in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR have already been supported by more than 150,000 workers and engineering-and-technical personnel in the Gomel area.

The moral and psychological climate in a collective depends largely on the personal contacts by managers with workers and employees, and this undoubtedly affects the final results of work at an enterprise. This is confirmed by sociological studies conducted at enterprises in the oblast. Take, for example, the trade equipment plant. Here, judging from all accounts, the managers quite often present various reports in the collective and have discussions, and at first glance everything seems satisfactory. In fact, it was found that the managers--the director and his deputy and the chief specialists--rarely talk in the shops. It was evidently because of this that in some questionnaires filled out by the workers, the content read "They do not visit us," and "I have never even seen the chief engineer."

The managers of this enterprises had to be put seriously right, and it was also necessary to point out to others the need for regular meetings with workers in the shops. Then another serious fault was found: only 18 percent of those workers polled had a good knowledge about the socialist pledges that had been adopted. And so it was a question of amending the work of the party organization and the plant administration.

It can be concluded from these examples that sociological studies are important and essential in the restructuring of ideological work. A careful and systematic study of people's attitudes and of their needs, wishes and interests, is vitally necessary if we want to organize the educational process on a differentiated basis for the different categories of workers. We think that today it is impossible to talk seriously about long-term planning for the process of educational work without including sociological studies. Of course, we realize that to rely only on sociological studies means to deliberately oversimplify the matter. For of course, in order to study public opinion we make extensive use of unified political days, "open letter days," meetings with the members of information-and-propaganda groups in labor collectives, the authorization of lecture halls, and so forth. It is the combination of the different forms that enables us to achieve the required effect.

In order to clarify the opinion of workers on the status of and ways of improving the maintenance of public order a poll was conducted among 2,000 families. Both the strong and weak aspects of this important sphere were revealed. But, of course, the main result of the study conducted was the more than 200 suggestions from workers aimed at improving the work of sector authorized representatives and the volunteer people's militia, and strengthening party propaganda. The material obtained made it possible for the party committees and the managers of the appropriate establishments to note and implement a number of important measures.

The party committees give much attention to scientific establishments--schools, tekhnikums, VUZ's. And here the sociologists are giving much help. For example, studies at 12 secondary general educational schools helped to clarify expenses in work with this category of the rising generation. Some graduates had developed the somewhat one-sided idea that an active life's position in a person is determined only by personal qualities such as honesty, goodwill, sympathy, love of labor and so forth. They obviously failed to understand properly that an active life's position necessarily presupposes an implacable struggle against the antitheses of our ethics. Moreover, it was established that schoolchildren are aware only in general terms of the duties of a citizen in the land of the soviets. The need to eliminate these and certain other shortcomings was pointed out to the school leaders. Thanks to sociological studies good landmarks for the long term have been obtained not only by workers in people's education but also by cultural establishments and administrative organs.

There is no doubt that in insuring a scientific approach in carrying out ideological and political-educational work, an important part is being played by sociological studies, since they make it possible to evaluate more objectively the facts and phenomena of our life and to find correct solutions to pressing questions.

NATIONAL

TOLERANT ATTITUDE TOWARD DRUNKENNESS CONTRIBUTES TO ITS GROWTH, SOCIOLOGIST FINDS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by V. Lisovskiy, doctor of philosophical sciences: "An Unusual Composition"]

[Excerpts] On 11 July SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA published an article by N. Mikhaylov entitled "The Drunken Teenager." The article provoked responses from readers. We approached specialists in various fields--physicians, teachers, jurists, sociologists--and asked them for their viewpoints on this problem. What, in their opinion, are the causes and consequences of this phenomenon, and how do they see a way of eradicating teenage alcoholism? Today, the Leningrad philosopher V.T. Lisovskiy shares his observations.

Studies show that persons who are less stable morally and psychologically and who have a low cultural level and primitive spiritual needs resort most frequently to alcohol. Thus, it has been established that among alcoholics studied who had undergone courses of treatment in therapeutic-labor and prophylactic establishments, 52 percent either were unable to name any kind of hobby or answered that their favorite amusement was table games--cards, dominoes--and sitting around a table in the company of friends. At one time academician S.G. Strumilin drew a very important conclusion: "Merely a belief that drinking itself is a testimonial of maturity, a sign of manhood in youths, encourages them to take their first swallow of some abomination like vodka."

Unfortunately, this is involuntarily but frequently promoted by certain movies and literature, the pernicious graphic presentation of "drinking" scenes in which the use of hard liquor is an organic element of the atmosphere, a manifestation of companionship, charm, wit or maturity.

Sociologists have established that among a certain section of young people the idea of a "situation" of menace is widespread: "If you do not drink it means that you are old-fashioned." In some company the ability to dash back a glass serves as a kind of unique indicator of independence and maturity. And this is "the fashion" among girls as well as boys. And this is really dismal.

Somehow we must put a stop to this fashion and with every means--primarily television and the radio (the most widespread leisure entertainment for young people)--show

to what fearful consequences and what moral degradation of the individual and the destruction of his spiritual basis the use of alcohol can lead.

Let us call a spade a spade: a liberal, indulgent attitude by some of the public toward drunkenness signifies in essence a retreat from the principled party attitude toward this noxious vice.

9642

CSO: 1800/1147

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

NEW WORK ON NATIONALITY, RELIGIOUS INTERRELATIONSHIPS--The "Ylym" publishing house issued the book "The Relationship Between Nationalistic and Religious Vestiges" by N. Kuliyeu. The author examines the social and ideological essence of religion, including Islam and its spread in prerevolutionary Turkmenistan. He exposes the strong interrelationship between national peculiarities and religious remnants of the past. The book will be of great help to propagandists, scientific workers, VUZ instructors and students and a wide circle of general readership. [Text] [Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 4]

CSO: 1830/473

REGIONAL

MINSK OBKOM PLENUM SCORES PARTY WORKERS FOR FAILURES IN ECONOMY

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 11, Jun 82 pp 23-26

[Unsigned article: "Improve and Make More Effective the Organization of Socialist Competition"]

[Excerpt] The recently convened Plenum of the Minsk Oblast Committee of the Belorussian CP examined the tasks of the oblast party organization ensuing from the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Minsk Oblast Party Committee to Develop Socialist Competition and Make it More Effective in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev."

At the plenum, critical comments were voiced concerning oblast committee departments, the rayon and city party committees and the primary party organizations which sometimes desist from monitoring the progress of the development and implementation of comprehensive programs for improving the quality and technological level of industrial output. The issue was that of showing greater concern for organizing socialist competition under the slogan "Union of science and production results in a high quality of the design and execution of every product." Confidence was also expressed that industrial enterprises and associations can increase the proportion of products bearing the State Quality Label to 60 percent of the total volume of output during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

L. Khmelevskaya, first secretary of the oblast Komsomol committee, declared: "At many enterprises and associations the period between the adoption of pledges and the evaluation of results of the competition lies outside the purview of its organizers--administrators and party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations. For this very reason, one-third of young workers last year failed to fulfill their pledges. Only one-half of those struggling to make products of superior quality succeed in having their products so certified upon first inspection."

That is why, as said at the plenum, it is highly important from the outset to strengthen the faith of young men and women in their own ability, help them occupy worthy places in the collectives, and promptly notice and single out positive aspects of the work of young people. Yet, at the collectives the observed picture is often such that novices compete with expert workingmen. When the contestants are at the same level of competence, the competition is commendable. But quite often this requi-

rement is violated. Hence also the competition produces poor results. The victor has no reason to feel gratified, because his rival cannot seriously compete with him in skill and age. As for the young people themselves, they lose interest in competing, since they know that they have no chance to win. This is why young workers win the competition much less often, about once out of every five or six times, than their senior comrades. It would be correct to refine the development and adoption of ambitious personal plans and socialist pledges and, when evaluating the results of the competition, allow for the extent of their fulfillment.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution states that socialist competition is as yet insufficiently oriented toward the struggle to conserve metal, raw materials, fuel, and electrical and heat energy. And indeed, the oblast's enterprises and associations have not fulfilled their socialist pledges for a rational utilization of ferrous rolled stock. Much of the fault for this belongs to the tractor and automotive plants and the electrotechnical plant imeni V. I. Kozlov, which tolerated a considerable lag in fulfilling the tasks to conserve metal. Moreover, the enterprises are slow in introducing metal substitutes into production and fabricating components by the precision casting method.

On comprehensively discussing the problems of the further development of industry, the plenum participants noted that the economy's future hinges on the manner in which labor is organized at present. Everything must be done to indeed fulfill the recommendations voiced by comrade L. I. Plenum at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; "Better work is needed. Prepare plans better and fulfill them better. Organize production better, and produce better. In a word, more effective work is needed."

At the plenum detailed and circumstantial discussion of the problems associated with the performance of the agroindustrial complex and improvements in socialist competition within the concerned sub-sectors of the economy was held. It was the common consensus of the plenum participants that the experience of the victors in socialist competition is a landmark in the struggle to streamline farming and animal husbandry. What should be done to disseminate and utilize that experience? Primarily, it is necessary to improve the organization and increase the effectiveness of socialist competition, on subordinating it entirely to the goal of augmenting the contribution to the solution of the food problem. It is precisely from this standpoint, too, that the problems of the intensification of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production were considered at the plenum.

The comments by V. Karavay, chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Timiryazev, Kopyl'skiy Rayon, were interesting. In particular, he criticized the practice of awarding one or several prizes at each farm. In his opinion, it is unproductive and does not stimulate workers to increase production. The party committee and board at the kolkhoz took a different approach, by assessing the performance of every individual worker. Essentially this means that victors in the competition are determined according to the index of fulfillment of their own individual pledges. Thus while earlier 10 to 15 individuals on the kolkhoz's animal-husbandry facility received moral and material incentives, now 116 out of the 143 animal husbandryman receive such recognition according to results of their performance for the first quarter of the year, meaning that everyone who has scored successes in his work receives recognition.

This may raise the question of whether too many people have been rewarded? V. Karavay believes that this is not so, since everyone who has fulfilled his personal socialist pledges is entitled to receive recognition. And by receiving it, he is made to feel that his toil has been noticed, appreciated, and rewarded.

A sharp discussion of the aspects of further development of animal husbandry was held at the plenum. This is logical considering that animal husbandry receives so much emphasis at present, and that not all on this front is well. For example, the mean annual milk output during the 10th Five-Year Plan increased by 55 percent compared with the 8th Five-Year Plan, but milk yield per cow over the same period increased only 4.2 percent. In the past five-year period, compared with the preceding one, the productivity of the dairy herd and fattened livestock decreased in one-half of the oblast's rayons. This, in its turn, resulted in underfulfilling the plans for milk sales last year. That is why special attention was paid at the plenum to solving the problems of fodder production. It was emphasized that the related work should be continued and the workers of the countryside and of patron enterprises should be mobilized to fulfill the plans for the preparation of all kinds of fodder and build fodder preparing shops.

The plenum was alarmed to note the following facts: Shop party organizations and party groups operate only in one-half of brigades, sectors, and farms in the countryside, and in every eighth subdivision there are no party members at all. All this indicates that party members are not properly assigned everywhere, and that party organizations and committees are not taking appropriate steps to correct the situation. In this connection, proposals were made to ensure strict adherence to the Leninist principles of the selection and deployment of cadres as well as educating them in the spirit of great responsibility for implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and efficient work as well as uncompromising attitude toward shortcomings.

The plenum participants declared that socialist competition is incompatible with the whitewashing and padding of figures that are still practiced here and there. Getting rid of these negative phenomena means strengthening the feeling of discipline and responsibility for the results of the competition.

The oblast party committee and organization, it was noted at the plenum, do not adequately utilize ideological means, and primarily the press, radio, and television, to assure a more effective competition and the dissemination and propaganda of advanced knowhow. It is important to link labor competition more closely to the tasks of imbuing people with high moral qualities, deep spiritual interests, and awareness of needs.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by V. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department at the CPSU Central Committee.

T. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, took part in the deliberations of the plenum.

An expanded resolution was adopted on the topic under discussion.

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1386

CSO: 1800/1105

REGIONAL

WORKERS VACATION PAY REGULATIONS EXPLAINED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by B. Zhukenov, chief of the Legal Advice Office of the KaSSR Trade Unions Council, in the column "Legal Advice": "Guaranteed Rights to Vacation"]

[Text] Annual vacations are granted to us with preservation of work place (position) and average wages. This means that during vacation a person cannot be transferred to other work without his consent and cannot be dismissed from work on the administration's initiative, except when an enterprise is being abolished. Moreover, he has a right to submit an application for dismissal while on vacation.

It is also necessary to say something about the regulation on calculating average wages for 12 months preceding the month when the vacation is taken. It is applied in all cases--for a full year's work, on account, in summation for 2 or 3 years and so forth. If a vacation is granted during the first year of work, on account, then average wages are calculated on the basis of full calendar months actually worked. Total wages for 12 months are divided by 12 (average monthly wages are determined) and the result by 25.4 (the average number of workdays in a month). The average daily wages obtained in this manner are multiplied by the number of workdays of the vacation.

In cases when the time rate system is used without changes for days and months (salary or rate of wages without additions and allowances or with constant allowances and additions), payment for vacation time is reckoned on the basis of the aforementioned fixed wages.

Average wages for payment of monetary compensation for unused vacation are calculated in the same order. Substitution of vacation for monetary compensation can be allowed only during dismissal from work.

Monetary compensation for the entire vacation is paid when a worker has worked for full 11 months of the work year.

In calculating work time to determine the amount of compensation, a period of less than half a month is waived and a period of half month and more is rounded to a full month.

A worker is sometimes refused monetary compensation for unused vacation during dismissal. This is wrong. This limitation is in force only during examination of labor disputes. In the absence of a dispute regarding a worker's right to compensation, the administration must pay for all unused vacations.

A deduction from wages can be made for the days of vacation not worked during a dismissal prior to the end of the work year against which a person has already been granted vacation. However, such deductions are not permitted when a worker is dismissed as a result of conscription or entering military service, transfer to another enterprise or to an elective position, refusal to transfer together with the enterprise to another location, abolishment of the enterprise, reduction in force, discrepancy between the position held and the work performed, long illness, assignment for education and retirement on pension.

If an administration has been unable to implement fully or partially its right to deduct the money, then further recovery cannot be done through the court.

9817

CSO: 1830/442

REGIONAL

KAZAKH OBLASTS COMBAT YOUTH CRIME

Dzhezkazgan Oblast Measures

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by V. Lavetskiy, chairman of the Dzhezkazgan gorispolkom, in the column "Advise and Life": "Order in City--a Common Concern"]

[Excerpts] Five years have passed since residents of Dzhezkazgan began a movement for a city of high culture. They contemplated, first of all, a struggle for highly productive labor and strong law and order. What has been done since then?

While the first direction of the movement--high labor productivity--has definite indexes, for example, complete elimination of manual labor, 1.5-fold to 2-fold increase of its productivity and work without defective output, it was much difficult with the other direction--to ensure exemplary public order.

Nevertheless, as a result of the ability by the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and administrative organs to enlist all labor and educational collectives in this movement and transform it into a living cause, substantial results have been achieved. Thus, questions of observing the law and strengthening law and order have become an integral part of the city soviet's daily activities. The meetings of the executive committee and sessions of the soviet have been regularly hearing accountability reports by economic supervisors and supervisors of deputy groups on training work among workers, generalizing the experiences in preventing infringements of the law and controlling and directing the activities of administrative organs.

Of course, we have doncuted a struggle against infringements of the law earlier. But very often faults of the people involved were not made public and everything was limited to punishment. Currently an increasing number of enterprises, construction sites and organizations are creating an atmosphere of intolerance around people who are violating the norms of socialist community. Tens of collectives in the city have pledged to live and work without breaking the law and many of them have firmly kept their word.

For example, the collective of the Dzhezkazganskiy Mining and Metallurgical Combine's concentrating factory was one of the first to develop extensive training work under the motto "Collective Responsibility for Deeds and Actions of Everyone." Comrade courts and councils for preventing violations have proven themselves well, which resulted in success. The number of people against whom criminal and administrative proceedings have been instituted has decreased severalfold compared to last year. Not a single worker has been in the medical sobering station this year.

Gorispolkom workers have made a deep analysis of what causes crime among various categories of the population. It has been found that most infringements of the law are committed by young people, teenagers whose character has not even been formed yet and whose sense of civil responsibility is less developed. This is why we are attaching such great significance to the development of mentoring. A foreman, a brigadier, a veteran worker--they are not only professional instructors but wise educators of the new replacement as well. They not only teach young workers how to handle equipment, but also foster love of their profession and instill worker's pride in them.

Certainly, it is much more important to prevent infringements of the law. Experience has prompted us toward such effective forms of work with people, which unite the efforts of state organs and public organizations, as microrayon councils, support bases and councils for preventing infringements of the law. There are now 13 microrayon councils in operation in Dzhezkazgan. But success is achieved by the ones among them which deal comprehensively with questions of infringements of the law by uniting the efforts of all interested parties.

The work experience of the council of microrayon No 6, which is headed by V. Polukarov, experienced communist and chief of the mechanization administration of the Dzhezkazganyazhstroy Association, is instructive. The council has more than 800 active members. The councils of mentors, reading rooms and for preventing infringements of the law are working well here. The people's voluntary squad of the mechanization administration is the best one in the city. It is not by chance that microrayon No 6 has the fewest violations.

The work of the city soviet's standing commission on socialist law, which is headed by deputy K. Savitskiy, deserves approval. Its meetings examine various questions connected with strengthening discipline in production and in public places and improving the work of militia and people's squads. The commission has also helped in organizing inspection work related to minors and criminal investigation. They have begun to devote more time to preventing infringements of the law and have intensified mass political work at places of residence. Inspectors L. Samarina, N. Smailova and V. Trofimova have been skillfully relying on the public on their work and have enlisted a score of tutors to train "difficult" teenagers. With assistance from deputies, house committees and active members, they have established the "Fakel," "Mechtatel," "Iskorka" and "Romantik" courtyard clubs and lecture halls on questions of the law at GPTU-36 and GPTU-111. Sports sections for youths have been organized on imeni Deyeva and Mira streets.

We can now say with confidence that the established training system has justified itself. The people have looked for and found new forms of working with youths.

The work of the "Iskorka" courtyard club, which is headed by teacher-organizer V. Myaskovskaya, must be especially noted. It has seven study groups which are training more than 300 youths. Very often the club organizes meetings with war and labor veterans and contests for best drawing and songs. Moreover, as a rule these measures attract many viewers and turn into festive occasions.

It goes without saying that work effectiveness is not measured by the number of measures but by results. The results are appreciable in Dzhezkazgan. The number of infringements of the law has been considerably reduced, and definite changes are beginning to show in the struggle against hard drinking and hooliganism.

Recently we devoted a session of the soviet to the question regarding further work aimed at transforming Dzhezkazgan into a city of exemplary public order. Based on its decisions, we have developed a comprehensive work plan for soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the struggle against infringements of the law. Moreover, we have devoted particular attention to strengthening the role of deputy groups at centers for the maintenance of public order and the city's microrayon councils.

Experience proves that significantly greater results will be achieved if labor collectives and the entire population are actively enlisted in the struggle.

: Conference in Semipalatinsk Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Report by N. Leontyev in the column "Moral Education": "Concern for Teen-agers"]

[Text] Semipalatinsk. A scientific and practical conference on the topic "On Raising Work Effectiveness in Preventing Infringements of the Law Among Minors" has been held here.

Participating in its work were teachers of secondary schools, technical schools and colleges, workers of rayon Komsomol committees and law maintenance organs.

V. A. Rudenko, chief of the oblispolkom's department of justice, and I. D. Nikolayenko, deputy chief of the oblast internal affairs administration [UVD] have noted in their reports that as a result of active public participation in law maintenance work, teenage crimes have declined in the city and the oblast.

Sharing their work experience among minors were T. V. Milovanov, chairman of the public council of microrayon No 1 and secretary of the party committee of the leather and fur goods association; A. A. Dvornikov, director of the automotive technical school; and others.

The conference has worked out recommendations on further intensification of law training work.